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VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AN IRON GRIP,

In Which the Wealth of the Far West Is Held by the Railroads.

The Attempt of the Southern Pacific to Seize the Texas Pacific Land-Grant.

A Comprehensive Review of the Law and Facts Made by Judge Payson.

How Gould and Huntington Have Combined to Oppress Their Unwilling Patrons.

They Have Created a "Wealthy, Defiant, and Unscrupulous" Transportation Monopoly,

Which, "Like the Siamese Twins, Has Two Bodies, but One Heart"—The Central Pacific.

JUDGE PAYSON.

THE MACHINATIONS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD RING LAID BARE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Representative Payson, of Illinois, will tomorrow file with the Secretary of the Interior the following brief in opposition to the attempt of the Southern Pacific Company to obtain the unearned land grant of the Texas Pacific:

AN ABLE PRESENTATION OF THE CASE.

In the matter of the application of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the appointment of a commissioner, etc., to examine its railroad preliminary to the issue to it of patents for the lands embraced in the Texas Pacific grant, etc.:

MR. SECRETARY: In the Forty-seventh Congress, before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, of which committee I was a member, the question of the legal status of this grant was examined with that care which its importance demanded. Among the older members of that committee were lawyers of national reputation, and among them gentlemen who were openly and avowedly favorable to the plan of land subsidies to railroads, and of liberal construction of all laws passed in aid of construction by donations from the public domain. Fourteen of the fifteen gentlemen composing that committee concurred in the conclusion that the grant was not only legally forfeitable, but that it should be declared forfeited by Congress; that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company had neither a legal nor an equitable claim to any part of it, and a bill was reported and placed on the calendar of the House from that committee declaring a forfeiture of the grant and its restoration to the public domain. On my return home last week from the West I learned that this application was pending before you for your official action, and, impressed as I have been since my examination of the question in the winter of 1881-'82 that the conclusions shown by our report to the House were correct, also with the amount involved, I have deemed it not improper to come here, examine the claims made by the representatives of the railroad company, and suggest to you for consideration, when you shall take up the case, a few reasons, hastily and crudely thrown together, without time for formal preparation or methodical presentation, which controlled my actions as a Representative and which still appear to me to be sound.

JUSTICE AND THE PUBLIC GOOD.

I am aware that I am out of the regular line of official duty, but I know you well enough to know that any suggestions bearing on as important a question as this will be received in the spirit in which they are tendered, and that the result will be justice and the public good. As a lawyer, I believe the claim of this company to be baseless; as a citizen, I shall feel that past experience is being repeated, should it secure what it seeks. You and I both know that while we have fostered so many of these corporations with prodigal and lavish grants of the public lands and aid from the public treasury, they, as a rule, in return for the ill-advised bounty have oppressed the people by the imposition of burdens hard to be borne, and in their strength and wealth have practically bid defiance to the Government and legislative control. As they gain in financial strength so they develop in greed. As a Representative, I know that the people resolutely condemn any attempts at further grants or subsidies to transportation companies, and demand that all of the public domain which can be shall be preserved for the actual settlers under existing laws.

A SHREWD MOVE.

Knowing that any attempt to secure this vast grant—about 15,000,000 acres—through Congress would be futile, the agents and attorneys for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company shrewdly attempt to secure a foothold in the Executive branch of the Government, and, by such claims of a purely legal and technical character as the ingenuity of learned counsel can devise and present, to secure such a recognition as will enable them to procure eventually the patent title to this land. I have ascertained some facts which I regard as important as bearing on the question of right, which I assume you may not know, and a statement of them, with others deemed material in connection with my ideas, briefly and hastily jotted down as they occur to me, I submit to you with the hope that you may be impressed with the correctness of my conclusions.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

As I collate them, the facts upon which these applications as based are these: By act of Congress of March 3, 1871, entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road," etc., this corporation was created. Authority was given it to construct and operate a railroad and telegraph line from a point near Marshall, Tex., thence near the thirty-second parallel to a point at or near El Paso; thence through New Mexico and Arizona to the point on the Rio Colorado at or near the southeast boundary of California; thence by the most direct eligible route to San Diego, Cal., to ship's channel in the Bay of San Diego, all near the thirty-second parallel. To aid said company in the construction of the road the usual right of way was granted, and by the ninth section of the act there was granted "to said company," its successors and assigns, the odd-numbered sections of the public lands to the amount of twenty sections per mile on each side of the railroad line as it should be built through New Mexico and Arizona, and ten sections per mile on each side of the road in California. Provision was made for the appointment of a commission to examine the various sections of the road as they should be completed, and upon satisfactory report that said company has fully completed each section as the act required, the President should direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to said company for the lands it should be entitled to as fast as the road should be completed. Sec. 17 of the act required the company to commence the construction of the road simultaneously at San Diego, Cal., and at a point at or near Marshall, Tex., and prosecute the work so that the entire road should be constructed within ten years after the passage of the act.

By the act of May 2, 1872, however, the time for the construction of the road was extended to May 2, 1883, and the title of the company changed to the Texas & Pacific Railway Company. The act of 1871 also provides that said company shall have power to purchase other railroad property and consolidate with any railroad company heretofore chartered on the route prescribed, but no such consolidation shall be with any competing through line of railroad to the Pacific Ocean. But, "all consolidations and property should become the property of the Texas Pacific Company." It was also authorized to make such running arrangements with other companies for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the purposes of the act.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LEGISLATION.

Section 23 of the act of 1871 authorized the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California to build a railroad from Tehachapa Pass, via Los Angeles, to the Texas Pacific at or near the Colorado River. Pending the construction of the Texas Pacific Railway, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Arizona and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of New Mexico were chartered by the Legislature of these Territories respectively, the objects of the corporators being to construct a line of railroad from a point, "Yuma," on the Colorado River, "which was the proposed point of junction of the Southern Pacific of California with the Texas & Pacific Railroad" eastwardly to Texas and practically along the line of the thirty-second parallel, substantially identical with the route proposed by the Texas & Pacific from El Paso to Yuma. These two corporations last named, it perhaps should be stated, are practically identical with the Southern Pacific of California, all three forming "in fact" one corporation—the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION.

This is believed to be all the legislation necessary to be noticed in connection with the immediate question in hand. Work was begun by the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company at Marshall, in Texas, and by the Southern Pacific in California, the latter progressing toward the point of junction as proposed, via Yuma, and the former westwardly toward El Paso, and on its line by that point to Yuma. It is enough to say that when the Southern Pacific reached Yuma, about April, 1877, the Texas Pacific had only its line in Texas completed to Fort Worth, distant some 1,200 miles from Yuma, and struggling under difficulties which rendered it impossible to the completion of its road to San Diego, as contemplated in the acts of 1871 and 1872. As will be seen subsequently the relations which these roads sustained to each other from this time forward are very essential, and some prominent facts are stated. At Yuma only one desirable location for a bridge over the Colorado River was found. This the Texas Pacific desired to appropriate, anticipating what afterwards occurred—that the Southern Pacific would attempt precisely the same thing. This point was on the military reservation, and, of course, could not be legally appropriated under its rights-of-way grant, as that did not embrace military reservations.

So in October, 1876, the Texas Pacific applied to the military authorities at Yuma for leave to break ground on the reservation for the crossing of the river. This was granted, but subsequently, in November, revoked. April 11, 1877, the Southern Pacific was given permission to carry its road, provisionally, through a corner of the reservation, and the contest between these two corporations began.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE RIVAL ROADS.

The details are given in executive document No. 35, second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, which I trust you will peruse in connection with some of the statements of the attorney for the Southern Pacific, now on file in connection with this application. It is enough to state here that the Southern Pacific was successful under its leave "to cross temporarily a portion of the reservation," to not only build a permanent roadway across it, but in building a permanent railroad and toll bridge on the reservation across the Colorado River, and this in utter defiance of the order of the War Department, as Gen. McDowell said in a letter to the Secretary of War Oct. 5, 1877, referring to the acts of the company in proceeding with its work as against the positive orders of the War Department. The post commander was powerless, all the troops having been withdrawn to go into the field.

Again, as the Southern Pacific asserted its right to build east of Yuma under the charters granted by the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico by proceeding with the construction of its road, the Texas Pacific invoked the aid of the judiciary. A bill was filed by it in the Federal Court in New Mexico against the Southern Pacific praying for an injunction and a Receiver, which was granted. But the victory was a barren one. The Southern Pacific "continued its work as against the rights of the Texas Pacific," as the latter asserted, until March 31, 1883, when a decree was entered by agreement—the Central Pacific having in the meantime been made, as it became and is still, a party in interest. This decree and the interest of the Central Pacific will be noticed later.

Again, during all these years while the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, asserting that it deserved and should receive additional aid from the Government either in a direct subsidy or by a guaranty by the Government of at least the interest on certain bonds it should issue, made application to Congress for aid in some form, in addition to the land-grant, every such application was strenuously and continuously opposed by the representatives of the Southern Pacific. Then the representatives of the latter corporation insisted that the rights of the Texas Pacific had absolutely ceased. Indeed, so long ago as October, 1877, Mr. Huntington declared in an informal letter to the Secretary of War that "whatever rights it [the Texas Pacific] may have had at Fort Yuma are therefore forfeited, or, if not actually dead, require the favorable action of Congress to revive."

THE CONTEST BEFORE CONGRESS.

At the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress, in opposition to the application of the Texas Pacific for a guaranty of some kind, several bills being pending before the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and insisting that it had all the rights of 1871 and 1872 as well, argument after argument and statement after statement was made by the representatives of the Southern Pacific that aid of any character was entirely useless, and an unjustifiable expenditure of the public money and property. It was argued by them that the Southern Pacific was practically demonstrating the non-necessity of governmental aid to the enterprise of building a railroad along the thirty-second parallel by building its own there and without aid, which it neither asked nor desired. Mr. Huntington in 1878 wrote: "If it were once understood that no subsidies would hereafter be granted by Congress the incomplete gap" [between Fort Worth, the western terminus of the Texas Pacific then, and Yuma] would be filled within five years by private capital alone, without asking or committing in any way the National revenues to the work." Before the Senate Committee in 1878 he said: "We are ready to construct right along, and willing to provide an outlet to the East for ourselves without cost to the Government." and again: "The question before you is whether you will give the Texas Pacific a guaranty of nearly $40,000,000 of bonds for building a road, 200 miles of which is useless and 600 miles of which we offer to build without aid."

Scores of men in Washington today recall the earnest statements of Mr. Huntington made during the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress in opposition to the Texas Pacific, that the Southern Pacific could and would build the road without a dollar of aid or an acre of land if the Texas Pacific was kept out of the way. In the first official correspondence with your office by the Southern Pacific after the adjustment betwen the two companies, Mr. Huntington in his letter of May 1, '82, says, after reciting the acts of 1871 and 1872: "As to the Texas Pacific, it was authorized to make running arrangements with such other companies as might be chartered, and provision was made for a reciprocal right of connection and equality of charges by such intersection and connecting roads. The undertaking proving of too great a magnitude for that company to complete as projected, under this power, that portion of the road between the eastern boundary of California at Yuma and the Rio Grande at El Paso was accordingly undertaken and has been constructed by the Southern Pacific Company in Arizona and New Mexico, and is now in regular operation."

THE FIRST CLAIM FOR THE GRANT.

This is the first official claim for this grant, based on the asserted fact that the work done by the Southern Pacific was under the power given in the Texas Pacific act. I assert, Mr. Secretary, that there is not a shadow of truth in that formal statement, and that no more deceptive statement could be made, and I have therefore recited these facts in the history of these companies to show, first, that there was an actual hostility and antagonism of interest and action between these two companies during all these years until an amicable adjustment was made by the agreement of November, 1881, and this after the Southern Pacific had reached Texas, and had practically completed its road, as through trains ran over the line about Dec. 1, 1881. The agreement of November, 1881, will be noticed hereafter also to show that during the building of the road by the Southern Pacific it was not in either hope or expectation of receiving the vast grant to which it is now making claim. In November, 1881, the road of the Texas Pacific had reached Sierra Blanca, still in Texas, and about ninety-one miles east of El Paso, and the Southern Pacific was fully completed to within a few miles of that point.

THE GOULD-HUNTINGTON AGREEMENT.

An agreement was made the 26th of that month between Mr. Huntington, representing the Southern Pacific and the Galveston, Houston & San Antonio Roads and their connections east as far as New Orleans, and Mr. Jay Gould, representing the Texas Pacific, including its New Orleans connection, the Iron Mountain, the International, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Missouri Pacific Companies. They "agreed that those systems shall join at Sierra Blanca; that no discrimination shall be made by the Gould roads against the Huntington roads or their Mississippi terminus; the Gould roads to receive all east-bound unconsigned business for Northern Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. The Huntington road through Texas may be completed, but a division as to seaboard business is to be made. The Texas & Pacific agree not to build west of El Paso, and the Southern Pacific agrees not to parallel the Texas Pacific or either of the roads named in Texas, Arkansas, or Missouri. The Texas Pacific relinquishes and will convey to the Southern Pacific its claim to this land grant, right of way, and franchises west of El Paso."

Pursuant to this contract a deed was executed by the Texas Pacific Jan. 18, 1882, to the Southern Pacific purporting to convey all the grantor had or could take west of El Paso, and in March, 1882, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of New Mexico, the bill of the Texas Pacific, filed and pending, to prevent the Southern Pacific from building within the land-grant to the Texas Pacific, was amended so as to make the Central Pacific a party to the litigation, and by agreement of all the parties a decree was entered on stipulation validating the agreement of November, 1881, and the deed of Jan. 18, 1882, and especially that the road named in the decree shall be operated in perpetuity as a single continuous line.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC GRIP.

Another important fact is, that the Central Pacific Railroad Company now controls and operates all these roads from El Paso west under leases from the nominal corporations owning them, it paying for the Southern Pacific of California $250 per mile per month; for the Southern Pacific of Arizona, $125 per mile per month and taxes; for the Southern Pacific of New Mexico the same rent; for the bridges over the Colorado and Rio Grande, $1,000 per month each; and for the Los Angeles and San Diego $100 a mile per month and taxes. These rents and all operating expenses of the line are included in the expense account of the Central Pacific, and, as I am credibly informed, exceed largely the receipts from the leased lines, in the Board of Directors of these several companies appear the familiar names of the Crockers, Huntingtons, Hopkins, and Willcutt. Now, in this state of the case as to facts (and I will say, Mr. Secretary, that as to every statement of fact above made I have proof ready to produce if desired) application is made to you by the Southern Pacific for recognition as a land-grant road by your appointing a commission to officially inspect it with a view to the next step to receiving the patents for these grants, estimated at about 15,000,000 acres of the public domain.

THE ATTEMPTED GRAB.

In the judgment of one of the attorneys for the company, Mr. Sypher, your duty seems merely to be perfunctory. He says: "The protest filed in the department by Messrs. Rosecrans, Cobb, Dunn, and Newell having been withdrawn, I know of no obstacle in the way of making such appointment now, and especially in view of the language of the statute, which provides that one Commissioner shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine, etc. It will be perceived [he proceeds] that the statute is mandatory, and therefore the department cannot be compromised or censured for what the law expressly requires shall be done"; and that "the right of action is clearly reserved to pass upon all questions of law as to the status and rights of the company after the examination shall have been made." He trusts "the appointment will be made without delay as prescribed by law, preliminary to considering and determining the legal right of the company." I venture the suggestion that a more absurd proposal was never made, for it needs no argument to show that necessarily the question must be decided in the first instance as a matter of law under the facts in the case—whether the Southern Pacific stands in such relation to the Government as well as the Texas & Pacific as that it should be recognized as succeeding to the rights of the latter company, whatever they may be. On the threshold that inquiry must be met and answered affirmatively before any official action, such as is desired, can be had. In fact, the appointment of the Commissioner is the determination, legally, of the whole case; for, after he examines, he reports to the President, and, if the report as to the fact of construction of the road and its completion is favorable, it is the duty of the President to order you to issue the patents for the land. You have no discretion in the matter after the appointment. If you order that nothing is left to be decided by you. All the legal questions of right and succession are necessarily precedent. If this company is entitled to have the appointment made it is entitled to the benefits, if all the conditions are performed, and hence the earnest desire to have the Commissioner appointed. Evidently anticipating this conclusion, the other counsel file voluminous briefs upon the legal questions presented, but which, in my judgment, are easily answered. Neither reason, principle, nor authority justify the granting of this application. Before the Southern Pacific can be recognized in its claim here you must determine that it is the legal "successor and assign" of the Texas Pacific, and, also, that such succession is not the result of a combination or consolidation with the Texas Pacific by rival or competing through lines of railroad to the Pacific Ocean. (Sec. 4, Act of 1871.) Neither of these propositions can be held in favor of the claimant here.

A LEGAL PROPOSITION.

The Southern Pacific is not the "successor and assign" of the Texas Pacific. These words have a well-defined significance. They are used in connection with a corporation, sole or aggregate, have invariably been held to be words of limitation, like the word "heirs" in conveyance to an individual. The successors of a corporation correspond to the heirs of a natural person. [Burrill's law dict. title successors; Bouvier's law dict; Angel and Ame, corp., Sec. 172; Kernan rep., 127.]

I confidently assert, as a lawyer, that not a case can be found (except the late Attorney-General's opinion in the N. O. B. R. and V. case) where the words "successor and assign," as used as applied to a corporation when that body simply succeeds by purchase or contract to a part or all of the assets of another corporation, but not including its franchise or right to exist as a corporate body. No construction is better settled in the law. The Southern Pacific simply asserts a right under a deed from the Texas Pacific as granted of what is assumed by both to be part of the assets of the Texas Pacific, but the granting corporation, the Texas Pacific Company, still exists and remains with all the vitality and activity it ever possessed as an artificial creature, losing none of its identity, although by this contract it attempts to divest itself of part of its powers and a portion of its tangible assets. But the Southern Pacific is simply the vendee or grantee of the Texas Pacific as to the items named—this and nothing more. The Texas Pacific cannot so exist and at the same time have an existing "successor." In a case like this a very clear distinction is to be taken between legally succeeding to a portion of a property of a corporation as vendee or grantee and being the legal "successor" to the corporation itself. Mere privity of contract alone will create the first, but creation or selection by public authority and an entire legal substitution of person is necessary in the latter case.

WHAT CONGRESS GRANTED.

In this case Congress passed the act for the express and avowed purpose of causing the construction of a short and competitive route along the thirty-second parallel from the Mississippi to San Diego Bay. The points which were to be connected, as well as the corporation which should perform the work and be the recipient of the bounty of the Government for the performance of the work, were all determined by Congress and expressly named. The position of the transcontinental line—Central and Union Pacific—was well understood by the people and their representatives in Congress then, and are too recent now to require a restatement. Railway communication between ocean and ocean was then an absolute necessity, but the extortions and discriminations of the Central and Union Pacific, and apparently beyond the power of their creator to prevent, caused an urgent demand on the part of the people for another and a competitive route across the continent. To provide this, the act of 1871 was passed, the terminal points were fixed, the Bay of San Diego named as a western terminus of this (to be) grand line, and work was to be begun simultaneously at either end and rapidly prosecuted. In every section of the act clearly appears the expressed intention that the Texas Pacific Company shall prosecute the work. This company is organized, and for the clearly-expressed purpose, as stated, this company may purchase stock of other companies or may consolidate, but not with any competing line, but all such purchases and consolidations should vest the property in the Texas Pacific Railway Company. This company was to file maps, to build and complete the road and telegraph line, to execute mortgages, etc., and (Sec. 17) "the Texas Pacific Company is to construct the road within ten years." Nowhere does it appear, even by implication, that any other party by privity of contract merely should have any rights in the matter, either to perform the conditions imposed or succeed to any of the privileges conferred. The Texas Pacific was to be a competition to the other lines across the continent, as well those projected as completed, and so everything shows that Congress by creation, or its corporation by creature for the purpose, or its legal successors, should perform the duties, afford the facilities, and receive the benefit provided for by this act.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

It must be kept in mind that the Southern Pacific had no authority, direct or implied, from the United States to do any act east of the Colorado. It was only authorized to connect with the Texas Pacific at or near the Colorado for the purpose of connecting San Francisco with the new route. There and at that point its power ceased, so far as Congress was concerned. All that it has done since was at its own instance. It was not induced by the land grant to build east of Yuma. The Government did not request it, but did all in its power, in its feeble way, and with the small military force at its disposal, to prevent the occupancy of the Yuma Reservation and the Colorado River, but unsuccessfully. It pursued its course as a rival road to the one chartered by Congress, and for the purpose, now clearly apparent, of defeating the expressed will of the people for a competing road across the continent by securing for itself, in connection with the Central Pacific, the entire control of the vast and increasing transcontinental transportation. The claim of the Southern Pacific to be treated as a successor of the Texas Pacific under the law is based solely on the fact that it has succeeded as a rival to the Texas Pacific in building a road where the Texas Pacific proposed to build one, preventing the Texas Pacific from accomplishing the object of its creation, and in return for a concession of part of the freightage of the future and an agreement not only not to compete, but not to extend lines to the injury of the other, the Texas Pacific assumed to convey what it never had the least right to control, either legally or equitably; and the Southern Pacific asserts a clear right as grantee to what its granfor had not the shadow of a subsisting claim, and as to which it has put beyond itself the power to ever earn or claim.

San Diego was named as a terminal point by Congress, and for very obvious reasons. The Central Pacific reached San Francisco, and the natural depot and entrepot for the proposed competitive line on the Pacific would be San Diego. Not a railroad is within 100 miles of it, except on paper, now, and all the benefits conferred by the road are taken to San Francisco and made to inure to the benefit of the company it was to compete with.

A GIANT COMBINATION.

The facts which I have stated in these papers show that the Southern Pacific is in fact the Central Pacific, practically the same directory in both; the former operated under a lease to the latter; all the expenses charged in the account of the Central Pacific. While nominally two roads, they are like the Siamese Twins exhibited some years ago in this country, having two bodies, but after dissection it appeared they had but a single heart. These facts might equally as well be made by the Central Pacific by name as by the Southern Pacific. The same logic that would justify granting this application would compel doing the same act for the Central Pacific if it had performed the acts done nominally by the Southern Pacific.

The difficulty with the reasoning of the counsel for the applicant is, that they assume that all that was contemplated by Congress was that a railroad should be built along the thirty-second parallel, and that it is absolutely immaterial who or what company builds it or what the relation or bearing of the builder may be toward the people or the question of transportation, so that the company named in the granting act is satisfied, either by compulsion or purchase; in effect making the latter company the agents of the Government to bestow a gratuity upon the corporation which had defeated not only the company appointed by Congress to do its work, but Congress itself.

WHAT THE GRANTING ACT DEMANDS.

I insist that this is required and must appear: That the railroad contemplated by the granting act shall be built or procured, and by the designated party or its legal successor, one which stands in its place and stead, under the restrictions and provisions of the granting, and if purchase or consolidation be attempted, or effected, that the corporation designated by Congress shall be the major factor in the case; that it shall absorb the others, and be the owner of the "corpus," and not as in this case, where the process has been reversed, and the Southern Pacific can ask you to commit the Government to its claim to recognition as the legal successor to the Texas Pacific, as to this grant, so farcas departmental recognition can bind the Government, you must, as a preliminary question, decide whether Congress wanted simply a railroad or the railroad apparent in the legislation, and then, whether this company is the party named by Congress, and endowed with the necessary franchise and powers to perform the specified work, or its legal successor, in the accomplishment of the expressed purpose. With the clause in mind prohibiting consolidation with competing lines, and remembering that when the Southern Pacific was being built it was in avowed antagonism to the Texas Pacific, and that by the agreement of November, 1881, as well as the decree in the cause in New Mexico, all these corporations have not only absolutely defeated the object for which the road was to be built—viz.: *to compete* with the Central Pacific—but have solemnly bound themselves not to build or be connected with any new competing lines across the continent, and to parcel out as suits them the carrying trade between the two oceans for the American people, and then ask the Government to pass over to the combination 15,000,000 acres of land *as a reward* to it for the accomplishment of just what the Congress strove to prevent, is the coolest piece of procedure to which my attention has ever been called.

A FREIGHT MONOPOLY.

How stands the question or transportation between the Mississippi River and Pacific Ocean, or between the two oceans? Omitting the Northern Pacific for the present (pausing simply to say that it signalizes its opening by being admitted into the "pool" by the other roads), the whole business is in the absolute control of the Gould and Huntington party—Gould and his system with the Union Pacific and Huntington with the Central. The middle route, the Central Pacific combination with the Pacific Mail, keeps in hand the water route, and this new arrangement of November, 1881, between the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific closes the Southern route. As to preference of route the American people "pays its money and takes its choice." The cash all goes to the same till. And this is the result of the efforts of Congress to secure competition, and you are asked to give your official sanction to the nefarious scheme, and sanction its legality.

The opinion of Attorney-General Brewster in the N. O., B. R. & V. R. R. case is entitled to no special consideration here, for the reason that he chooses to base his conclusions of law on the assumption of facts that in this case there is no reason whatever to assume that the particular company named in the act was more acceptable to Congress than any other; that the grant in that case was coupled with no special duties for the performance of which there was any particular corporation desirable. Whether his deductions in that case were well or ill founded it is not necessary now and here to inquire. It is enough to say that he does not dissent from the opinion of Attorney-General Ackerman in the Oregon Central case [13, 6 p. Atty. c. 382], a case much stronger for the corporation claimant than the one here considered. A reading of the opinion of Mr. Ackerman in the Oregon case in connection with that of Mr. Brewster's in the "Backbone" case will not harm the judgment in determining which is the better reasoned opinion, nor embarrass the Secretary of the Interior on the question of precedent held by the Department of Justice.

THE POINTS RESTATED.

Waiving the question as to how far in any event the opinion of the Attorney-General should control in a matter not exclusively within his jurisdiction, and as to which his opinion may not be asked, a precipituation shows: Congress organized a particular corporation for an avowed specific purpose, agreed to give it 15,000,000 acres of land if within ten years it should build its road from the Mississippi River to San Diego Bay, as provided. Congress prohibited it from making any arrangements with others which would destroy its own identity or interfere with the proposed and anticipated results. Congress provided that in any consolidation it might make the property acquired, or right secured, no consolidation effected *all* should be the property of the *Texas Pacific*. The Texas Pacific has not accomplished a single object for which it was created. It has never been in a position where it could perform or even attempt substantially to perform one single act required of it, where Congress had sole jurisdiction, and just those things which Congress *prohibited* it *has attempted* to accomplish, and to aid in every possible way the accomplishment of what Congress so carefully sought to prevent; and, as a fitting climax to the proceedings, attempts to supplant Congress as a donor of the public domain to the Southern Pacific (a part of the Central Pacific) as a part of the transaction, which was its own suicide. The Southern Pacific has no authority or recognition by Congress east of Yuma. All its attempts before Congress to secure recognition there have repeatedly failed as made. For its own purposes, at its own instance, in its own way, by methods which many honest, good men have denounced, greedy to embrace all the land with its network of rails, to secure the monopoly of transportation, surmounting opposition, and beating down all obstacles in its way, and in doing so crushing the agent Congress had selected as the instrument to build a road there, doing nothing, absolutely nothing, by the Governmental authority or assent or even, and having succeeded in defeating a necessary work and rendering absolutely abortive the attempt to have one competing transportation route built, it coolly asks you, Mr. Secretary, to aid it in its barren, worthless claim, and upon the most slight of pretexts and worthless of precedents to add $25,000,000 to extend the coffers and strengthen the arm still more of the most wealthy, defiant, unscrupulous, and dangerous monopoly upon this contin

JAY GOULD.

The Modern Aladdin Testifies Before the Senate Labor Committee.

Considered of Little Value at Home, He Soon Sought Other Scenes.

Clerking, Surveying, and Running a Tannery Among His Early Employments.

How He Built Up Union Pacific and the Great Southwestern System.

He Says the Institutions of This Country Are Opposed to a Postal Telegraph.

Still He Would Sell Western Union to the Government on a Fair Appraisement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Tears glistened in Jay Gould's eyes and there was a suspicious huskiness in his voice as he narrated some of the trials of his early life before the Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor today. A large audience listened in perfect silence to the interesting story which Mr. Gould told. The busy millionaire had promised to appear before the committee at 10 o'clock, but it was nearly 11 before he arrived. He wore a modest business suit of dark material, and, with the exception of a watchchain and cuff-b uttons, no jewelry was vissible on his person.

Senator Blair asked Mr. Gould if he had read the Senate resolution under which the committee was conducting its investigation of the subject of the relations between labor and capital. Mr. Gould shook his head silently, and the Senator read the resolution to him. "Now, Mr. Gould," said the Senator, "you are a man of large experience in enterprises involving capital and labor. Won't you please give the committee as full a statement as possible of your personal career, beginning with your early life and touching upon the business enterprises with which you have been connected?"

MR. GOULD'S EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Gould said that there was very little in his career that he thought would interest the committee or the public, but he was willing to tell all that there was, and he continued as follows:

"I was born at Roxbury, Delaware County, in this State, May 27, 1836. My father was a small farmer, who kept a dairy of twenty cows. I was the only boy in the family; so I helped my sisters in milking the cows both morning and night, and drove them to and from the pasture. As I was obliged to go barefoot during the summer, and often had my feet pricked by the thistles about the fields and pastures, I concluded I didn't like farming, and so I one day asked my father to allow me to go to a school which was situated about fifteen miles distant from home. He replied that as I wasn't worth much about the farm he would give me my time. I found a blacksmith near the school who would board me if I would write up his books at night. I was then about 14 years of age. I attended school for a year, and then obtained a clerkship in a country store, where I was obliged to work from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. By this time I had acquired a taste for mathematics, especially surveying. By getting up in the morning at 3 o'clock and studying until 6 I obtained a good knowledge of the latter branch, and at length started out to find employment as a surveyor.

HE SEEKS RELIEF IN PRAYER.

"I made an engagement with a man who was making a map of Ulster County at a salary of $30 a month and expenses. When he sent me out with my instruments to survey a portion of the country he gave me a pass-book and told me to get trusted for my board at the several places through which I passed and he would pay the bills. I soon found that people were not willing to trust my employer. The second day out I presented my pass-book to the man who had entertained me, and told him to put down the expense. He looked at me very angrily, and then said: 'I guess you don't know your employer. He's failed three times already. You've got money and I'm going to have it.' This frightened me, but I managed to explain to him that I didn't have a cent, and in proof of the statement I turned my pockets inside out. Convinced of my honesty he said he would trust me until I could pay the bill. I thanked him for his consideration and left the house. As I walked along the road I felt as if my heart would break with grief. I could see nothing ahead but failure and misery. In my despair I went into the woods and had a good cry. Then I got down on my knees and prayed."

Mr. Gould's voice trembled and his eyes filled with tears as he said this. Senator Blair was deeply moved by the recital. The effect upon the audience was marked. For a moment not a sound was heard except the rumbling of the teams over the pavements in the streets below.

At this point Mr. Gould said to the committee: "This is a silly lot of stuff. I——"

"Oh, no, it is not," interrupted Senator Blair; "it is very interesting. Go on."

THE FIRST VENTURES.

"When I arose," continued Mr. Gould, "I had made up my mind to go ahead. Late that afternoon, having had nothing to eat since morning, I called at a farm-house and received some bread and meat from the hands of a kind-hearted woman. Just as I was leaving the yard her husband called me back and asked me to fix a north-and-south line by which the time of day might be determined. I did so, and received, after paying for my lunch, seven shillings. It was the first money I had earned since I started out, and of course it gave me new courage and confidence in myself. The man for whom I was working at length failed. I proposed to the other young men who were employed in the survey that we go ahead and complete the map of Ulster County. We did so, and when the work was done I sold out my interest in the map for $500. Soon after I made maps of Delaware and Albany Counties, and in this way succeeded in accumulating $3,000.

"While surveying I became acquainted with a gentlemen named Zadock Pratt, who took great interest in me, and invited me to go into the tannery business with him. Mr. Pratt sent me out into the western part of the State, where I found a fine hemlock growth. We put up a saw-mill and blacksmith shop, and were soon doing a large lumber business. After ward I bought out my partner and continued operations for some time. Just before the panic of of 1837 I sold out my business to Charles M. Leupp, of New York, who shortly afterward committed suicide.

"When the financial crash came everything went down very low. Finding that Rutland & Washington Railroad bonds were selling at 10 cents on the dollar, and believing that money could be made by purchasing them, I left everything else and went into railroading. I was President, Treasurer, and General Superintendent of the road for a long time. I made a study of the business, and succeeded after a while in bringing the stock up to par. I kept the road until it was consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga. The Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad was my next purchase. When I bought the stock it was worth only $60 per share, but it wasn't long before it ran up to $120. Then I leased the road to the Pennsylvania.

UNION PACIFIC.

One day while in Chicago I met Horace Clark, of the Union Pacific Railroad. He gave me a good account of the enterprise, and asked me to invest. I telegraphed to my broker in New York to buy from 30 down. Clark died soon after I left him in Chicago, and his stock in the Union Pacific was placed upon the market. I found myself loaded down with Union Pacific stock. The outlook was anything but encouraging, for not only was there a large floating debt to carry but bonds were becoming due, and our stock was rapidly declining. The Directors and myself bought up all the shares we could find, and did all in our power to change the tide which had been rolling in upon us. We opened coal and iron mines, encouraged agriculture by offering special inducements to settlers, and established trading posts. Much to the surprise of everybody the road soon began to pay dividends. When the enterprise had become a financial success the cry seemed to arise all over the country that it was Jay Gould's road, just as if the public considered it a dangerous thing for one man to control the line. Thinking it best to bow to public opinion, I placed my stock in the hands of individual investors as soon as I could. Among the stockholders were many widows, orphans, and poor people. The stock rose 15 or 20 per cent in value after I let the outside public in. At the present time there are about 7,000 persons owning stock in the Union Pacific.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

"My next great enterprise was the purchase of the Missouri Pacific from Commodore Garrison. The road extended from St. Louis to Kansas City, a distance of 287 miles. I did not purchase the road for the purpose of making money, for I had passed the point where money-making was the hight of my ambition. I simply wanted to see what I could do with it. I began to develop it by buying up branch roads and incorporating them with my own. Today there are at least 10,000 miles of rail in the Missouri Pacific system. When I took the property it was earning $70,000 per week. The net earnings of the road for last month were $5,100,000."

It had been his policy, Mr. Gould said, to build up his railroad properties by developing the resources of the country through which they passed, and he asserted that the Missouri Pacific had developed the production of and traffic in coal, live stock, cotton, and grain.

"Have you other railroad enterprises?" asked Senator Blair.

"I am a Director in various other railroads, but I make it my policy to keep my interests concentrated. I don't like to be scattered around too much. When I went into the Missouri Pacific I put my main energies into that."

FRIENDSHIP FOR GEN. ECKERT.

"Will you please state to the committee," said Senator Blair, "something about your connection with the telegraph systems of the country?"

"The railroad and telegraph systems of the country," replied Mr. Gonld, "go hand in hand, for they are the integral parts of a great civilization. I owned a large amount of stock in the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company for several years. I lost no opportunity to increase my interest in these lines, as I regarded it as a good paying piece of property. When the Atlantic & Pacific was consolidated with the Western Union, I supposed that Gen. Eckert, the General Manager of that line, who was a dear friend of mine, would be made general manager of the new line. Much to my disappointment, this was not done. I then resolved to put him at the head of as big a line as I had taken him from, and so established the American Union. When that company was consolidated with the Western Union I had the satisfaction of seeing him made General Manager of that corporation. It has always been my policy to invest my income in the stock of my own enterprises, just to show the public my faith in them."

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPENDENT UPON EACH OTHER.

"The Western Union Company is a very extensive and powerful corporation, is it not?" asked Senator Call.

"It is, indeed, very extensive. It has contracts with railroads which extend over 115,000 miles of territory. By these contracts the company agrees to do the legitimate telegraph business of the railroads, and in turn the railroads give the company free right of way over their territories, free office rent, and pay the larger part of the wages of the operators in the railroad offices, who are for the most part railroad employés. If the Western Union Company had to pay full salaries to all of its operators (about 25,000), it would cost more than the gross earnings of the company."

"About how much more?" asked Senator Blair.

"Well, nearly twice as much as the gross earnings of the company. For instance, take 25,000 operators at say $70 a month. That would be $1,750,000 a month, which is more than the company earns. Then there is to be considered the cost of maintenance, cost of right of way, and other great charges. The fact is, the interests of the railroads and telegraphs of this country are so thoroughly interwoven that it would now be impossible to separate them."

"Don't you think you could operate a line of telegraph independent of the railroads?"

"I think such a thing would hardly be possible. The railroad facilities are indispensable to the telegraph, for whenever breaks occur in the lines we must use the railroads to reach the spots and repair the damage."

GOVERNMENT POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

"What is your opinion as to the expediency of the establishment of a postal telegraph system by the Government?"

"It seems to me that the control of such a telegraph by the Government would be contrary to the spirit of our institutions. The dividends of the Western Union depend upon its efficiency. If the postal telegraph should be established the service would be Republican when the Republicans were in power; Democratic when the Democrats were in power; and—well, I don't know what it would be should the great reform party come into power. [Laughter.] It would become a part of the political machine and be subject to the evils of patronage."

"Then you think there would be a danger of the telegraph becoming a political machine if the Government should take control of it?" asked the Chairman of the committee.

"I certainly do; but I am willing that the Government should try the management of the telegraph," said Mr. Gould. "I would be willing to sell out my interest in the present plant for a reasonable amount. I do not believe, however, that the Government has any right to step in arbitrarily and take away the property and the business of its citizens. That is something that they would not do even in Mexico. The United States Government is morally bound to respect the rights of the existing telegraph properties. The Western Union Company are now and have been doing the telegraph business of the Government at a merely nominal rate."

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Mr. Blair asked Mr. Gould how much he thought the Government ought to pay for the existing telegraph properties. Mr. Gould said that he thought the Government should pay what the property was worth. He would be willing to abide by a fair arbitration. He was firmly of the opinion, however, that the telegraph service would be better in the hands of private citizens than in the hands of the Government. Even the delivery of the mails, he said, would be better in the hands of private parties. Mr. Gould was satisfied that private enterprise was sufficiently sensitive and eager to meet all the wants of the public. The Western Union Company had endeavored to please the public, and the witness thought that it had made great strides in that direction. The policy of the Western Union Company was to reduce its rates as fast as it could afford to do so. The experience that he had in organizing competition to the Western Union Company had taught him that no new company could successfully compete with the Western Union by charging smaller rates for the transmission of messages than the old company was charging. The expenses of a new company were necessarily larger than the expenses of an established concern, and in order to live they really needed to charge more than the old company. "However," said Mr. Gould, "other people may perhaps find it different. They are at liberty to try."

WATER.

"There is a popular belief that the capital stock of the Western Union has been largely watered," said Senator Blair. "Can you tell us something about that, Mr. Gould?"

Mr. Gould stroked his beard deliberately for a few seconds, and said: "I judge of property by its earning power. People say that the stock of the company is watered, but we might just as well say that all the property alone Broadway is watered, for it was once purchased for a few strings of beads. Show me a piece of property which earns money and I will show you a profitable investment. If there was a great clamor against high rates on the part of the Western Union, the Legislature would have the right to come in and make an investigation. Western Union earns a net dividend of 7 per cent on its stated valuation. It is certainly no more than right that any property should be so judged."

Mr. Blair asked the witness if he made no distinction between strictly private property and property belonging to corporations which held valuable public franchises.

Mr. Gould answered that public franchises always carried with them obligations which had to be complied with, and after complying with such obligations the corporations should be accorded the same rights as individuals.

"Do you regard it as one of the rights of corporations to regulate the rates that the public must pay?" asked the Senator.

"Corporations can only fix such rates by legislative permission," was the answer. "There is where Legislatures have their great hold on corporations. If the Western Union was charging unreasonable rates it would be fair for the Legislature to inquire into and regulate the matter. In the management of my railroad enterprises I have always sought to impress the people along the line of them with the fact that they were being helped at the same time as the railroad."

WESTERN UNION'S PLANT.

"Can you give us an account of the condition of the Western Union Company and the value of its plant, franchises, etc.?" asked Senator Blair.

"Of course, I cannot answer that question as intelligently or as fully as a practical telegrapher would be able to do. I judge of these properties wholly by their net earning power and not by any technical rule as to their component parts. I cannot go into details as to the cost of what constitutes the Western Union system, but I will say that it would be impossible to duplicate the system. You could not go to work and rebuild the extensive railroad system with anything like what the Western Union is through its contracts virtually a part. Then the Western Union owns completely a large number of patents which could not very well be duplicated. The value of the telegraphic plant is progressive. We are building lines of railroad and telegraph constantly which may not pay now, but they will in time drag the business after them. These extensions of the telegraphic lines are built out of the surplus earnings, which otherwise would be given to the stockholders as dividends. The telegraph measures the entire growth of the country. Telegraph systems are invariably in advance of civilization, and drag the lines of progress after them. Our construction account does not represent the actual cost of the property which we own today.

WHO OWN THE TELEGRAPHS.

"There is a false impression throughout the country that those great corporations which have been going so much toward building up material interests are under the control of a few men, but the fact is that it isn't Jay Gould or William H. Vanderbilt who controls them, but the stockholders, scattered all over the land. They invest in these properties because they believe that they will realize a good return for their investment. There are 5,000 stockholders in the Western Union and the branches which it represents. I am glad to see the property so widely distributed. The number of investors is increasing right along."

"Would it be to prevent the Western Union Company from increasing its earning power?" asked the Chairman. "It is now, you say, 7 per cent. What is to prevent your making it 12 per cent?"

"Well, the public watch these things pretty closely, and if they think a corporation is earning too much money they go to the Legislature and have laws passed which check too large earnings, and I believe that the public is now satisfied that Western Union stock is not earning any excessive dividends. If any person thinks the company is earning more than ought, the best way is for him to buy some of the stock. And that is just what the people are doing. The Western Union is not owned by Jay Gould and other capitalists alone. Its stock is in the hands of small investors. Of $30,000,000 of Western Union stock I think that at least $60,000,000 is held by investors. About $20,000,000 of the stock is in the hands of brokers. Part of this is held by brokers for men who have purchased it, but perhaps may not have the money to pay for it right away. At the end of two years I believe Western Union stock will be entirely in the hands of the people."

"Would it be possible to get as much money out of the sale of Manhattan Island as has been put into it?" asked Senator Blair.

Mr. Gould shook his head, and tauntingly replied: "I wouldn't want to buy the whole city: corner lots would be enough for me."

WOULD SELL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Senator Blair—Do you think that the Western Union stockholders would be willing that the Government should take the property under appraisement?

Mr. Gould—They certainly recognize the right of the Government to take it. I do not think they would resist any such movement. It would merely necessitate a change of investment, and I am inclined to think that it is a good thing for the country for those who have money to change their investments from time to time.

Mr. Gould said that there was a large number of women who had their savings invested in Western Union stocks. The late ex-Gov. Morgan once told the witness that he regarded his Western Union stock as the best investment he had.

WATER AGAIN.

In answer to a question by Senator Blair the witness said that he did not think there was any more "water" in the stock of Western Union than in any other corporation with which he was connected. He did not believe that the capitalization of other great corporations was any nearer their actual value than the capitalization of the Western Union. The actual cost of a plant like that of the Western Union did not represent its actual value any more than the actual cost of the New York Central Railroad represented its real value.

Senator Blair—Won't you mention some of the corporations in which you think there is as much water in Western Union?

Mr. Gould (smiling)—Well, I don't care to draw any comparisons. I prefer to speak generally on that subject.

GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION.

Senator Blair—What do you think of a Governmental policy to regulate the charges for fares and freight made by railroad and other corporations?

Mr. Gould—Well, I don't know as I would have any objection to that, providing the Government would guarantee good dividends. I should be satisfied with such an arrangement. Mr. Gould thought that the extension and development of railroad and telegraphic industries tended to reduce the charges to the public. Competition, of course, had something to do with this reduction, but it was not wholly due to competition.

"Well," said Senator Blair, "when competition between two railroads results in the financial crippling of one of the roads, what is the result?"

"A Receiver, usually," calmly replied Mr. Gould.

POOLS.

"Is it not usual sometimes to sustain weak roads by taking them into a pool?" asked the Senator.

"O yes," said Mr. Gould. "Many corporations have been saved from ruin by being taken into combinations with stronger rivals, and uniform rates are given to the public by such pooling arrangements. The railroads which go into a pool take certain competitive points and agree as to the percentages of freights which each road shall carry. They charge a uniform rate. These pooling arrangements cannot control rates to the extent which it is believed they do, because there are other elements that enter into consideration, such as the waterways."

Mr. Gould was asked whether speculation in provisions did not increase the price of provisions to consumers. He answered that speculation might seriously affect the prices for a short time, but the laws of supply and demand regulated the marketing of provisions. If the crops were bountiful it would be impossible for speculators to make the consumers pay more than the provisions were worth. If speculators undertook to get up a corner in provisions when the supply was abundant they would be pretty certain to meet with disaster.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Alluding to the recent telegraphers' strike, Senator Blair asked Mr. Gould if he had ever personally examined into the condition of the operators in the service of the Western Union Company and the wages that were paid to them.

The witness said he had some knowledge of the way in which the Western Union treated its employés, and he thought that the system was a very good one. The operators, he believed, were generally well paid.

"What is your opinion as to the cause of labor strikes?" asked Senator Blair.

"Strikes arise from various causes," said Mr. Gould, "and generally from the lower classes of laborers. In the higher walks of labor the workers do not care so much how many hours they work, or how hard they work. They are always looking up. They are filled with ambition to get ahead, and have no time to dwell upon petty grievances. My own own idea is, that if you leave capital and labor alone they will get along well enough. Labor is paid better in this country than it is elsewhere. That is why the foreign laborers come here. If the wages now paid here should be increased materially the manufacturing would have to be done elsewhere. I have found that in France and Germany there is a strong desire among laboring people to come to this country because wages are so good."

"Do you think," asked Senator Blair, "that the laborer gets his fair share of the vast accumulating wealth in this country?"

"I do," answered the witness. "The returns for capital invested are not large. Considering that he runs no risk whatever, the laborer gets his full share of what is produced."

"How do you account for the prevalence of strikes here at the present time?"

"There is a surplus just now of a certain kind of labor. This was caused by the contraction of the large enterprises which originally brought the laborers here. We have been building a great many railroads which are now finished, and the laborers are for the time being without work. However, I think that the people now out of employment will soon be able to find comfortable homes in the West and Southwest.

WESTERN LANDS.

The granting of lands to railroads by the Government is not as great an evil as many persons declare. In giving land to the railroads the Government wisely retains alternate sections of the land, and thereby derives a benefit from the improvements and development caused by the railroads. The latter corporations made it a practice of getting immigrants to settle along the lines of their roads. They are not particular whether the settlers buy the railroad or Government land. Often the railroad companies will advance small amounts of money to the settlers to help them along. I have done that several times. There is a great field out West for the surplus labor in the Eastern States.

"Well, how can a poor laborer get out West?"

"Easy enough, if he really wants to go. But most of the poor laborers here don't want to go West. They prefer to remain in New York City and be beggars to embracing a good chance of becoming nabobs out West."

"But suppose a good, honest laborer wanted to go West and had no money?" said Senator Blair.

"If he could not make some arrangement to work his passage," said Mr. Gould, "he would have to walk. Of course it is impossible to adopt any general rule to prevent poverty or to ameliorate the woes of the poor, but I have noticed that if a man is sober, honest, and industrious he generally gets along. You need only go behind the scenes to find some remediable cause for a man's extremely destitute condition."

TRADES UNIONS.

Speaking of trades unions, Mr. Gould said: "I think capitalists and laborers, if left alone, will naturally right their grievances. The societies that are gotten up magnify these things and create troubles that ought not to exist at all." He could not say whether labor unions were an injury or a benefit. Anything that tended to educate the laborers, to provide for them when sick or disabled, or provided for their widows and orphans was undoubtedly beneficial. But they could not dictate terms to their employers. "They should remember," said Mr. Gould, "that 'you can lead a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink.'"

In reply to a question Mr. Gould said: "In this country all the capitalists, so far as my observation goes, are self-made men—men who have made their fortunes and grown with the country. They have all worked up from the ranks. Our laws do not encourage entailments of estates. We can only leave property to our children, and they generally dissipate it. My hired hand of today may be the master of my children's sons. Corporations are only a system for allowing poor men to share in the profits of great undertakings. There is no reason to be afraid of capital. Society has much more to dread from large masses of ignorant people. We are collecting here a vast mass of the uneducated from abroad. Whether our system of public instruction is rapid enough to raise them above their present ignorance—which alone makes them dangerous—is doubtful. The best remedy, therefore, is a broad system of education by which the moral and intellectual character of these masses can be improved."

"Do you think that labor organizations are an injury to the community?"

"Oh, I don't think they are. Any society that has for its objects the education or legitimate advancement of its members is a good thing. Everything, of course, depends on the manner in which such societies are conducted. It is too often the case that the money paid into the treasuries of so-called mutual benefit societies goes to a few drones who unjustly live on the industry of others."

A POSER.

This concluded the regular testimony, but Senator Call, with many apologies for detaining the railway magnate, read to him several more questions, which he said Mr. Gould had already answered, but which he asked out of respect to the gentleman, who had requested that they be interrogated. The length and complication of one of these questions caused Mr. Gould to tip back in his chair and gasp. "I guess nobody but your friend could answer that question," he said. On being pressed he answered: "No one but the man who framed that intricate question could have grasp of mind enough to comprehend it."

OTHER QUESTIONS.

To another question he replied that he saw no danger of corporations becoming more powerful than the Government or the people. Their franchises were not exclusive, and if the public were taxed too heavily by any one man the other 49,000,000 could soon build another railway or another telegraph line.

Mr. Blair also asked a few questions from a paper handed to him. The only one not covered by Gould's previous testimony was whether the profits of operating a railroad company were not greatly in excess of those made by a farmer. To this Mr. Gould replied: "I don't really know how profitable a farm is. I did not make much by farming, so I tried something else. It is a free country, and if a man don't succeed at one thing he can try another."

President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association, with a delegation from Pennsylvania, will testify before the committee tomorrow.

CENTRAL CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Central Catholic Society, in annual session here, yesterday before final adjournment elected the following officers: H. J. Spunhorst, of St. Louis, President; William Caspers, of Milwaukee, First Vice-President; Fritz Lederer, of Evansville, Second Vice-President; G. H. Brinkman, of Terre Haute, Treasurer; F. H. Feilg, Corresponding Secretary; and Alfred Strietter, Recording Secretary. The next meeting of the society will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

LAND SOLD UNDER EXECUTION.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—By virtue of an execution in favor of S. H. Milliken vs. The Société Française Agricole des Etas Unis Marshal McKee sold yesterday at public auction twenty-four tracts of land lying in Parker County containing in the aggregate about 10,500 acres for a fraction over $18,000 to S. H. Milliken.

OBITUARY.

Death of Edward Stabler, the Senior Postmaster of the United States.

He Was Born in 1794 and Had Held Office Since 1830.

Demise of Andrew Varick Stout, Ex-President of the New York Shoe and Leather Bank.

Andrew Varick Stout.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Andrew Varick Stout, for a long time President of the National Shoe & Leather Bank, died this morning at his country residence in Bernardsville, N. J., in his 71st year. Mr. Stout began life as a school teacher, and eventually became manager of the New York Orphan Asylum. During this period of his life he amassed a considerable amount of money, with which, after resigning his position in the orphan asylum, he entered the shoe trade under the firm name of Stout & Ward. But the great success of his venture in this trade came after he had changed the style of the firm to J. V. Stout & Co. In consequence of his success in trade he was elected April 3, 1855, President of the National Shoe & Leather Bank, on Chambers street. His labor as President of the bank was productive of great benefit to that institution, and great regret was expressed when Mr. Stout had to retire on account of failing health the 30th of January of this year. Mr. Stout had been connected with various financial ventures, and was a Director in the following companies: New York Mutual Gas Company, Phœnix Fire-Insurance Company, the Broadway Insurance Company, the New York & Brooklyn Ferry Company, and the American Bank-Note Company. Mr. Stout remained a Director of the National Shoe & Leather Bank till the day of his death. One of Mr. Stout's daughters is the wife of Mr. A. F. Southerland, a banker of Chicago.

Edward Stabler.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Edward Stabler, the veteran Postmaster, died last night at his home, Sand Springs, Montgomery County, Md., aged 89 years. For fifty-three years he was the Postmaster at Sand Springs, and was the oldest in point of service in this country. In his early life he studied medicine, but soon developed an inventive turn of mind, and a great taste for literary pursuits. He made a science of agriculture, and wrote many useful books and essays on farming and stock-raising, which gained for him a high reputation throughout the entire country. His large farm in Montgomery County was a model. He was an expert engraver, and his seals and presses for State and City Governments, corporations, and courts of law were circulated throughout the United States. He furnished many of the engravings for the seals of the departments at Washington, and for the United States Consular agents all over the world. As a "crack shot" he was seldom equaled. The valuable and novel feature of the Spencer rifle called the "magazine," by which the sportsman can in an emergency hold in reserve from six to fourteen cartridges, was the invention of Mr. Stabler. His articles to sporting magazines and other journals upon shooting, angling, and cognate subjects were numerous. His wife, Ann R. Gilpin, was a direct lineal descendant of William Penn. He leaves ten children, several of whom are prominent business-men in the West.

Christian Boisin.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Christian Boisin, general manager of the Lawrenceville (N. J.) *Press*, was found dead in a sleeping-car on train No. 2 on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad this morning. He was returning from the West, where he had been for his health. An inquest was held, and the verdict rendered was, "Died from consumption." He was on his way home when overtaken by death. He was only 31 years of age. The body was taken charge of by the Pittsburg Press Club, and will be forwarded to Lawrenceville, where deceased's parents reside.

Dr. Alex. Collar.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—Dr. Alex. Collar, a leading citizen of Wayne, eighteen miles from Detroit, a prominent physician of this county, died last night. He had been in failing health some months. He was surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiment during the War.

The Hon. Henry F. Kellogg, formerly of Hillsdale, but the last fifteen years a prominent citizen of Niles, and well known in insurance circles, died this noon.

Edward Labitu.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Edward Labitu, aged 42, of Charleston, S. C.; a consumptive, dropped dead here at 9 o'clock tonight. His family is at Charleston. He had been here five weeks.

He Died as He Had Lived.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Kersey Graves, one of the leading infidel writers of the United States, and author of "Sixteen Crucified Saviors," "The Bible of Bibles," "The History of the Devil," died at his home, north of this city, last evening, clinging to the belief he advocated.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The First National Council of the Society Was Held at Saratoga Yesterday—List of Delegates.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The first National Council of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held here today. The society, organized in 1787, consists of twenty-two chapters in as many universities and colleges of the country. A constitution had been adopted and ratified, and the chief business before the council was the election of a Senate of twenty members to act as a permanent Executive Committee.

The following delegates, with their residences and the chapters they represent, were present:

S. Lathrop Thorndike, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard.

Prof. H. B. Adams, Baltimore; M. F. Dickson Jr., Boston; the Rev. H. M. Woods, Boston, Amherst.

The Rev. J. W. Wellman, Malden, Mass.; Prof. John K. Lord, Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth.

John A. Derimer, Schenectady, Union.

R. D. Benedict, New York; Matthew Hale, Albany, University of Vermont.

A. L. Blair, Saratoga; Smith Debbage, Brooklyn, Hamilton.

Prof. A. C. Merriam, New York; Layton Williams, New York, Columbia.

The Rev. Dr. Nor Stryker, Saratoga, Rutgers.

Prof. Francis P. Nash, Geneva, Hobart.

J. H. Daugherty, New York; A. P. Ketchum, New York; Prof. Adolph Werner, New York, College of the City of New York.

J. A. Parsons, Hoosick Falls; R. T. Henderson, New York, Trinity.

Mr. Thorndike presided and Prof. Warner acted as Secretary. The following names were reported by a committee to constitute the Senate, the first ten to serve six years and the others three years:

O. B. Frothingham, Edward Everett Hale, Theodore W. Dwight, Francis P. Nash, Matthew Hale, Adolph Werner, George William Curtis, Justice Winsor, Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., President Eliot of Harvard, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, President Francis A. Walker, Gen. Steward L. Woodford, Walbridge A. Field, President Angell of Michigan University, Prof. R. N. Martin, Judge Joseph H. Choate, Thomas W. Higginson, and Prof. J. H. Wright of Dartmouth.

President Eliot was chosen President of the Senate, Matthew Hale Vice-President, and Prof. Adolph Werner Secretary and Treasurer.

The next meeting of the council was appointed to be held in Saratoga Springs in September, 1886, and President Eliot was requested to deliver an address on that occasion.

ERIE CRIMINAL ITEMS.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Edward Schlandicker, a prominent society man, a few years ago married an accomplished young lady whom he shortly afterwards deserted. Returning to Erie last week he proceeded to make amends for his baseness, but hardly had he made terms with his wife before he was confronted by a comely young woman from Upper Sandusky, O., who produced a marriage certificate bearing the name E. A. Spears, under which he had led her to the altar only three months before. Leaving the premises and victims of his villainy he induced his brother, Arthur Schlandecker, to go with him ostensibly to secure the services of an attorney. Entering the nearest saloon he drugged his brother, and, taking him to an out-of-the-way hotel, secured him in a room, robbed him of his gold watch and a sum of money, and then abandoned him and took the west-bound train.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Squire Samuel T. Gibson was this morning convicted and sentenced to one year for a nameless offense. Gibson was arrested three years ago and fled to New York, where he has been in hiding until now. He stood high in the community.

A SAVAGE ASSAULT.

Russ Hall So Brutally Beat His Sweetheart with a Heavy Club that She Will Probably Die.

ROCKY MOUNT, Va., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Last night Russ Hall, a young man living near here, parted from his betrothed, Miss Fannie Hopkins, in anger, it is understood, from some trivial cause. The engagement was broken off. This afternoon Miss Hopkins was walking with a young man at this place when she was espied by Hall. He fell back from the path and simply glanced at them. Cutting a heavy club he skulked behind them until the young man left the girl near her gate. Hall then rushed upon her and felled her to the ground with the club, terribly crushing in her skull and otherwise injuring her as she lay on the ground. She begged piteously for her life, but her appeals seemed only to infuriate him the more, and he only stopped when she was unable to cry out longer. She is still lingering. Hall escaped.

CRIME IN GEORGIA.

A Startling Chapter of Criminal Outrages Committed by Negroes in that State.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The trial and conviction of Taylor Bryant in Walton County for outrage on the person of Mrs. Swards took place so quickly the full story of his villainy had not been reported. Bryant two years ago committed a similar crime in Rockdell County, and was sentenced by the soft-hearted Judge to a short term in the penitentiary. His term expired a couple of months ago and he sought employment in a secluded part of Walton County, his whereabouts being first made known by the announcement of the crime for which he is to hang the 19th of October. Three weeks before his assault on Mrs. Swords, he outraged another young white widow lady. He had crawled into the window and was in her room before the lady knew it. She was living alone. The negro accomplished his purpose despite the lady's efforts. Her people took his tracks, but could not follow them to any distance. They measured them, however, and when this last scrape arose parties compared the tracks and they were undoubtedly the same. The same night this last assault occurred the negro went into Mr. Lands' house and got into the room where two of his granddaughters were sleeping. The whole family, seven in number, were at home. The screams of the ladies caused the brute to fly. A hundred citizens met at Bay Creek meeting-house Monday night and decided on the jury didn't find him guilty they would organize and proceed to Monroe to get him for purposes manifest. His conviction saved them the trouble.

A day or so after this last outrage was committed a negro boy named William Jones assaulted a girl of his own color and about his age. He was captured by negroes and carried to Monroe and placed in jail. The negroes are very indignant and declare that he shall receive his dues.

A terrible tragedy has occurred in De Kalb County, not far from Doraville. A negro went to the house of Mr. Sprewell, who was away, and demanded of Mrs. Sprewell something to eat. She had nothing prepared. He thereupon drew a pistol upon her, and compelled her to furnish him food. After eating he demanded that she give him what money there was in the house. She gave him $6. Then with the pistol still drawn he made another demand upon her, which she refused, screamed. This frightened him and he left. A son-in-law of Mr. Sprewell heard the alarm, and hearing the facts he with two others pursued the wretch and overtook him, and when attempting to arrest him the negro drew his knife and stabbed him to the heart, killing him instantly. The two friends then fired upon him, killing him on the spot.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States, local rains and partly cloudy weather, north to east winds, stationary or slight fall in temperature, higher barometer in the northern portion.

For the Gulf States partly cloudy weather, local rains on the coast, stationary or slight fall in temperature, variable winds, generally from north to east.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or slight rise in temperature, rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Lake region slightly warmer, fair weather, south to west winds, lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, lower barometer.

For California, fair weather.

For Colorado, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather and local rains.

Bulletin—Fair weather prevails except in the South Atlantic States, where local rains are reported. Cooler north to west winds prevail in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and Lower Mississippi Valley. Winds have shifted to the west and south in the Lake region and northwest, with continued cool fair weather. Light frosts occurred in Minnesota and Dakota Wednesday morning. The temperature will rise slowly in the Ohio Valley, Lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley Thursday and Friday, with generally fair weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 7:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	60	59	E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	61	55	W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cairo	71	67	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	59	53	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Chicago	62	60	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	71	65	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Davenport	59	61	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	70	68			0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	76	44	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Denver	82	58		Fresh.	.22	Rain.
Des Moines	67	65	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dodge City	75	66	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Escanaba	62	54	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
La Amanda'e	82	58	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	84	66	E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	76	58	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	61	57	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	70	62			0	Clear.
La Crosse	70	60	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	73	62			0	Clear.
Louisville	75	67	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
Memphis	77	68	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	63	58	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Nashville	80	68	N.	Light.	0	Clear.
North Platte	78	52	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Omaha	72	64	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Springfield,

THE PRESIDENT.

After a Good Sleep and a Breakfast He Receives a Few Friends.

He Then Braves the Bulls and Bears on the Board and Makes a Speech.

A Pleasant Dinner at the Calumet Club Given by the Loyal Legion.

Eight Thousand People Throng the Hotel Corridors to Feel the Presidential Pulse.

An Evening of Informal Enjoyment and a Departure with Surrogate Rollins.

THE MORNING HOURS,

INCLUDING BREAKFAST AND A CALL AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

"What has his Excellency been doing this morning?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Samuel Parker, whom he found yesterday behind the Parlan counter of the Grand Pacific Hotel, busily engaged in cutting and shuffling a pack of telegrams.

"Haven't heard a word from him this morning, and don't believe he's up yet," was the rejoinder.

At the door of the President's parlor was found a colored boy bearing a Malacca tray, who is the chief of the pasteboard bureau. In answer to a question as to the Presidential whereabouts he volunteered the information that President Arthur had been out quite late the night before and had not yet appeared.

"Has his department of the interior been attended to?" inquired the reporter.

"Huh?"

"Has he breakfasted?"

"No, sah; not yet. He's takin' a good time dis mohnin'."

"Has he received any one today?"

"No, sah. He don' like receivin', and he didn't do much of it yesterday."

AFTER BREAKFAST.

This was about half-past 10 o'clock. About Mr. H. W. E. Curtis called and left a package, saying he had made a purchase at the President's request. He was then at breakfast in his parlor. After breakfast he smoked a cigar, perused the morning papers, and received a few callers, among them Gen. Anson Stager, Jesse Spalding, Congressmen Finerty and Davis, Senator Cullom, M. E. Stone, Col. Gil Pierce, W. E. Curtis, William Brainard, Dave Littler, I. R. Hitt, A. L. Burley, Collector Harvey, and a number of local politicians.

AN INCIDENT.

While a number of women who had called were being entertained an affecting incident occurred. The valet at the door of the parlor is an aged Irish woman. Her form was bent, her hair gray, and she leaned heavily on a large walking-stick. With difficulty she made her way across the room and sank down in a chair, where, with her head on her hands, she with difficulty restrained her sobs. As yet she was unnoticed by the Chief Magistrate. Watching her opportunity she finally advanced and kneeled at his feet. In an instant President Arthur stretched out his hand and raised her up. With trembling hand, and with the tears streaming down her furrowed cheeks, she exclaimed, "Oh, sir! my son—he's enlisted," at the same time handing him a letter which was a petition to have the enlistment canceled. The President carefully read the letter, and, shaking his head in the kindest manner, told his petitioner that he would call the attention of the Secretary of War to the matter immediately. It took the poor old woman nearly five minutes to reach the door, as at every step backward she made a low obeisance.

PEORIA WANTS HIM.

A deputation from Peoria came in to invite the President to the fair now being held there. He replied that it would afford him great pleasure, and if possible he would go, but it was hardly probable. He has, however, telegraphed to Washington about some business relating to him, and if it can be postponed he will honor Peoria by his presence.

About 12 o'clock R. W. Dunham, Vice-President French, and Charles Hutchinson came up from the Board of Trade to take the President on 'Change. He came from his parlor clad in a black Prince Albert coat, dark pantaloons, a high white hat, and wore a button-hole bouquet on the lapel of his coat. He got in a carriage with Messrs. Dunham and Hutchinson at the La Salle street entrance, while Vice-President French, Anson Stager, Robert Lincoln, and Jesse Spalding got into a second carriage, and the party were driven rapidly down La Salle street to the Board of Trade Building. On the way the distinguished loads were allowed to pass along through the crowded thoroughfare unnoticed.

THE CROWD ON 'CHANGE.

There was an immense crowd at the Board of Trade, both outside and inside the building. The sidewalks were full of people, as were the hallways and stoops, while the large room was very nearly packed, a good many outsiders being allowed on the floor. The gallery too was jammed, most of those there being ladies, who had a very uncomfortable time on account of the efforts of some "horrid men" to get in the front row. It had been announced that the President would arrive at noon, but he didn't reach the building until a quarter after 12. When the carriages stopped at the entrance on La Salle street there was some cheering.

ARTHUR ON 'CHANGE.

The President was taken through the mass of humanity up-stairs to Secretary Randolph's room, where he was introduced to several of the Directors, and some of the prominent members. In the meantime the "boys" were having a gay time, pushing, shouting, and knocking off hats. At twenty-five minutes after 12 the Secretary's door opened, "Joe" gave the signal, and the bulls and the bears made a signal noise, which was kept up as the party walked to the platform at the north end of the room. President Arthur was accompanied by Vice-President French; then followed Secretary Lincoln and W. B. Walker, Jesse Spalding and Charles Hutchinson, and R. W. Dunham.

THE INTRODUCTION.

The "boys" were very respectful, for when called to order they ceased frolicking and remained quiet.

Vice-President French said:

GENTLEMEN: This board is honored today by the Chief Magistrate of this Nation, under whose guidance the country is enjoying an era of prosperity which is not the lot of any other nation on the globe. I have the honor to introduce the President of the United States." [Great cheering.]

THE RESPONSE.

President Arthur bowed and said:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the warmth of your greeting. I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting so many distinguished representatives of the great commercial interests of this magnificent city. I shall always recall with pleasure the warmth and cordiality with which you have welcomed me to this floor. I leave with each and all of you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness." [Cheers.]

SECRETARY LINCOLN.

There were loud calls for "Bob," and he was brought to the front by Vice-President French.

"Gentlemen," said Secretary Lincoln, "I believe I need no introduction to a Chicago audience. [Cheers.] As a citizen of Chicago, I am very much affected and profoundly grateful for the reception you have given the President here today. As one of his constitutional advisers I have been for two years trying to make him believe, he being a New-Yorker, that Chicago is the centre of the world, but we have done more in two minutes by this ovation to prove it than I have been able to do in two years." [Cheers.]

THE DEPARTURE.

The Hon. R. W. Dunham was called for, but he wasn't anxious to talk, as he got before other members of the committee.

The President and his escort walked back to the Secretary's office amid much enthusiasm. He remained there until most of the outsiders had left, and then the committee took him to the Union League Club, in Honoré Block.

AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The party was met at the door by Mr. E. G. Keith, President of the club, who escorted President Arthur into the main room, where he held an informal reception for fifteen or twenty minutes. Those introduced were members of the club, no outsiders having been invited. The visit was a pleasant one, and the President expressed himself as pleased with the cordiality of his reception.

THE CALUMET CLUB.

RECEPTION BY THE ILLINOIS COMMANDERY OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Probably the most enjoyable event of the President's visit was the reception extended to him yesterday at the Calumet Club by the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The new club-house on Michigan avenue—one of the most superb establishments of the kind in the country—was decorated for the occasion with hothouse flowers, and the light fell through the stained-glass windows upon a scene of unusual splendor.

THE ARRIVAL.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the President arrived, and, wearing the star and cordon of the order, entered the parlor, leaning upon the arm of Gen. William E. Strong, Junior Vice-Commander of the order in this State. He took up his position at the west end of the parlor, the members of the Legion filing past him and being introduced in turn.

When this ceremony had been finished the President, still leaning on the arm of Gen. Strong, proceeded to inspect the historical pictures on the walls, and then was shown through the club-house. What seemed to impress him most was Mulvany's picture of "Custer's Last Rally" on the second floor. He paused before it several minutes and discussed its merits with the Hon. E. B. Washburne. He also inspected the photographs of early settlers in an adjoining apartment and the relics of frontier times suspended from the walls.

TO THE DINING-ROOM.

Thence he went to the vaulted dining-room on the third floor, all the members of the order filing in and taking their positions at the tables, which were tastefully arranged about the apartment. Chaplain Arthur Edwards asked a blessing, and lunch was served. The centre-table, with its array of fruits, flowers, and silver, presented an attractive appearance, and when the guests were seated the gathering assumed an air of general good-fellowship. The President sat at the head of the room with Gen. Strong and Gen. A. L. Chetlain. At a table on his right were the Hon. E. B. Washburne and the Hon. C. B. Farwell. At a table on his left were Gen. John E. Smith and Gen. John L. Thompson.

THE WELCOME.

The repast concluded, Gen. Strong arose, and, after regretting the absence of Gen. Sheridan, the commander, who was suffering from an intermittent fever, extended a "hearty and soldierly greeting" to the President of the United States, whose health he proposed.

When the toast had been drunk with applause, President Arthur, in a few words, thanked the members of the Legion cordially for their kind greeting. He was glad to have the opportunity of visiting the Illinois Commandery of the order of which he himself was a member. He desired to propose the health of "that distinguished soldier, gallant gentleman, and true friend, Gen. Philip Sheridan," whom he loved as a brother, and who had piloted the speaker safely through his Yellowstone journey.

THE SONGS OF OLD.

The sentiment was received with tumultuous cheers. Gen. Strong then led the singing of old, familiar army songs, and the Legion, joining hands about the table, concluded the festivities by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The affair passed off without the slightest hitch, owing to the efforts of Maj. H. W. Jackson and Capt. Richard Robbins, who superintended the arrangements.

THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present besides the ones mentioned were: Gen. Joseph Stockton, Col. Bean, of Milwaukee; Capt. Rhodes, Col. H. W. Jackson, Gen. Drew, Col. William L. Barnum, Capt. James C. White, Capt. James H. Glie, Lieut. Martin J. Russell, Gen. A. M. Stout, Lieut. A. N. Andreas, Capt. R. E. Koch, Capt. Simeon H. Crane, Maj. H. W. Huntington, Gen. A. C. Ducat, Maj. T. C. Clark, Paymaster Horatio L. Wart, Brig.-Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, Gen. J. J. Seadall, Maj. Clarence B. Fryer, Lieut. D. S. Harriman, of Massachusetts; Lieut. H. T. Boals, Lieut. Charles F. Hills, Lieut. George W. Hale, Maj. John Adams Fitch, Lieut. George K. Deuchy, Sergt. O. W. Nixon, Col. Jenkins, Gen. Joseph D. Leake, Lieut. R. S. Tuthill, Lieut. H. H. Thomas, Capt. John McAuley, Gen. Forsythe, Maj. William Eliot Furness, Capt. Richard Robbins, Col. Gregg, of Pennsylvania; Capt. I. P. Rumsey, and Capt. William Montgomery.

THE RECEPTION.

A GREAT RUSH—BRIEF SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF WAR, AND OTHERS.

The announcement that President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln would receive the public at the Grand Pacific Hotel attracted an immense crowd to that place last evening. The hour set for the opening of the doors was 8 o'clock, but at 7 the line had begun to form in the upper rotunda of the hotel, and at half-past 7 it extended, in double column, out through the La Salle street entrance to Adams street, and, as the hand climbed around toward 8, both rotundas filled up with a howling, pushing, and struggling mass of humanity of all classes, from the rigid dude to the horny-handed son of toil, all anxious to grasp the hand of the Chief Magistrate. The local politician was there, nodding familiarly to State dignitaries that he knew by sight, and taking advantage of the excitement of the occasion to cross palms with men in power whom he had had pointed out to him. The scarred veteran was there, his breast hung with clanking badges and around his slouched hat a cord and tassel, to see the ruler of the country that he had helped to save. Then there was the high dignitary himself, occupant of some exalted office, shaking hands with his constituents patronizingly, and measuring the strength of his hand-grasp and the heartiness of his greeting by the number of votes his constituent might control. They were all there, and all wanted to shake hands with President Arthur.

THE PARLOR FLOOR.

On the parlor floor there was another crowd, but here the canaille were rigorously excluded for the time. Every stairway was guarded by one of Mayor Harrison's blue-coats, who fully realized their large interest in the earth, and no one could get by them. A TRIBUNE reporter wasted many eloquent words of pursuasion upon them, but he was grandly waved away. As a last resort he drew from his pocket a bunch of keys, selected a patrol-box key from among them, and marched grandly to the elevator with the air of a $4-a-day guest. He passed current and was soon ascending. The reception was to take place in the central parlor on the Jackson street front, and here a hollow square was marked off by a specially-detailed cordon of veterans, among them Maj. James Cleghorn, Col. W. H. Reed, Maj. J. A. McCartney, Maj. Leander Bauder, Seth F. Hanchett, John Harper, Capt. Daniel Tompkins, Jones Donahue, Edwin Hood, Maj. Dean, T. B. Bohner, Capt. J. C. Hyde, Capt. Henry W. Grubbs, B. Downing, and Maj. Rutter. About 150 members of the Union Veteran Club were scattered about the house, helping the police to maintain order and hold the anxious public in check. The large hallways and parlors were crowded with ladies and gentlemen; and at one time it was feared that a stampede would result, but a company of the First Cavalry, I. N. G., under Capt. W. V. Jacobs, came to the rescue and lent valuable aid in stemming the human tide.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

About 8 o'clock the President's party came from the private suite in the following order: Collector Harvey and Secretary Lincoln, President Arthur and Senator Cullom, the Hons. Lyman Trumbull and Jesse Spalding, Congressman Davis and M. E. Stone, Congressman Finerty and N. E. Curtis, Gen. W. E. Strong and Col. Huntington W. Jackson, Le Grand Perce and Congressman A. W. Dunham. The party took up a position between the two parlors facing north, the President being supported by Secretary Lincoln and Senator Cullom. At five minutes past 8 o'clock the crowd was allowed to pass in, and it did so at the rate of fifty per minute. The ladies were first to come, and they all gave his Excellency a hearty shake and a cordial smile. The President appeared to take particular interest in the little folks, of whom there were quite a number in the line, and he gladdened the hearts of many parents by his attentions to their hopefuls. Young men just about attaining their majority were also cordially received. The first colored man to press forward was a local clergyman, and his hand received a hearty grip.

Many very funny mistakes were made as to the identity of the President. Some would make a frantic break for Congressman Finerty, thinking from his noble proportions that he must stand high, while others tackled the jovial-looking Jesse Spalding. It soon became apparent that the crowd must be hurried along, and with singular wisdom Messrs. Stone and Curtis were chosen to officiate as "hurriers," the "standing-off" powers of newspaper men being well known. They did their work well. A man would stop to shake the Executive arm, and would just reach out when Mr. Stone would catch him a good one in the small of the back and send him spinning along to Mr. Curtis, who would treat him as a delinquent subscriber or as a man who "wanted a correction in the paper," and he would be out in the hall before he thought to draw back his proffered hand. Mr. Stone's arms moved along backs like a pilot's hands around the wheel of a steamer, and between the two a man in the procession had no more chance to defend himself than a sphere of ivory in a fifteen-ball pool tournament. It would have answered the purpose quite as well to have marched the crowd up to the top of the Union National Bank Building and slid them down the Western Union chute into Washington street while the President stood on the main balcony of the Exposition Building. Some people who were whizzed by the newspaper-men went into the hall with a vague impression of a President with two heads, two swallow-tail coats, and an unpleasant habit of hitting a man in the small of the back.

THE PEOPLE THERE.

Col. H. W. Jackson gave the children in the line his especial care. John B. Drake was a very nervous and excited man. Once he was made very indignant by a man who came into the room with his hat on, and he yelled, "Take off your hat!" His request was complied with. Then he saw several people in the further end of the parlor climbing over his furniture, and he shouted frantically to them to get down. They got. The country people appeared to be in the majority, and they gaped through the parlors in an alarming manner.

About half-past 8 the crowd of "stags," who had been kept down-stairs to give the ladies a chance, succeeded in making a wild break for the regions above. Everybody in authority, and their name was legion, screamed: "Pat," but the First Cavalry was repulsed by the struggling sea of humanity in the hallway. The President stopped his handshaking for a moment, and, with his hands clasped behind his back, nodded to those of the crowd who saw him as they rushed by. The outlying wards were largely represented in this masculine rush, and the veterans had their hands full to keep the crowd from sweeping over the President. Once in a while an aged veteran with snow-white hair would pass, and for each of these there was a warm hand-grasp. Among the Democratic politicians who showed their loyalty by paying their respects was Commissioner Albright. The air began to grow heavy, and Congressman Finerty, with an eye to the general comfort, sensibly opened all the windows. It soon showed that people were passing at the rate of fifty-five per minute, and yet there appeared to be no shrinkage below. The President again began his handshaking, as the ladies had been given another chance to come. One passer-by bore, high above his head, a new silk hat that had been brushed the other way by the crowd. When Sir Sidney Waterlow, M. P., came along he was pointed out as the ex-Mayor of London, and an enterprising German reporter transcribed it, "Next Mayor of Omaha." There was another rush, and sixty per minute was the rate.

"NO RIGHT TO GET TIRED."

Col. Fitz-Simmons, of the First Brigade, I. N. G., came in with his staff, including Col. Laing, Dr. Streeter, Dr. Powell, and Lieut. Medbury. With them were Lieut.-Col. H. S. Bowler, Lieut. Downs, and Quartermaster Bell, of the First Infantry, I. N. G., all in full uniforms.

"Don't shake hands, Mr. President," said Col. Davis. "It will tire you."

"A President has no right to get tired," cheerfully replied Chester A., "and its through your advice that I stop."

At 9:35 people were rushing by in a bewildered manner at the rate of eighty-five per minute, and those inquiring, "Where is he?" as they passed.

Among those noted in the line and the parlors during the evening were Gen. Mann, Representative W. H. Harper, the Hon. C. B. Farwell, Judge Jameson, Col. M. V. Sheridan, Maj. Gregory, Dr. Hamill, M. A. Farwell, William Aldrich, Moses Wentworth, Col. Glover, Asst. Arthur Dixon, E. L. Jayne, Graeme Stewart, Gen. George E. Hosmer, Gen. J. B. Frake, Col. Forsythe, Sir Alexander Campbell and daughter, Col. Gil Pierce and daughter, Sir Sidney Waterlow and wife, Gen. Anson Stayer and daughter, Judge Manning, Justice Brayton, S. G. Pratt, Washington Hesing and wife, A. C. Hesing, Miss Spalding, Mrs. R. W. Dunham, and Albert Gage.

REGRETS.

It had been expected that ex-Senator and Vice-President David Davis would be present, but the following dispatch must account for his non-appearance:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 5.—*George R. Davis and Jesse Spalding, Chicago:* I was absent yesterday when you wired me. I regret exceedingly that I am unable to join with you in doing honor to the President on his visit to Chicago. My respect for the office and my friendship for the man both urge me to be present on this interesting occasion, if it were possible, as I have written him. I beg you to present to the President my congratulations and best wishes.

[Signed] DAVID DAVIS.

Col. Davis received the following dispatch:

"EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 4—9:25 p. m.—*To the Hon. George R. Davis:* Your dispatch received by me in Wayne County today a. m. Very sorry it is impossible for me to join you in the reception to President Arthur. JOHN M. HAMILTON, "Governor."

At 9:50 the crowd began to thin out and the cavalry company filed by his Excellency, giving the military salute as they passed. The police officers came in for a grip, and the veterans were given an opportunity to shake hands with the President. They all improved it in a hearty manner. The doors were then closed and a number of ladies were presented privately, chatting pleasantly with his Excellency. Just at this time he was handed the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5.—*To His Excellency, Chester A. Arthur:*—Being unable to reach Chicago tonight, I hereby tender you my heartiest congratulations and welcome you to Illinois on your safe return.

JOHN M. HAMILTON, Governor.

The President retired to his rooms for a few moments, and as he retired the German Congress Singing Club, consisting of twenty-five male voices, rendered "Our Native Land," and "Farewell, oh, starry night" in excellent style. It was intended that the President should hear the songs, but by an unfortunate arrangement he was prevented doing so. Upon his return to the parlor subsequently he expressed his disappointment at not being present.

A SPEECH.

The crowd that had passed through the parlors during the evening lingered about the hotel, and Jackson street was well filled when the First Regiment Band, under Prof. Rosenbecker, appeared upon the scene and began to discourse sweet music. After the first selection there were loud calls for Arthur and Lincoln, and during the second selection they came upon the balcony. When the band stopped playing President Arthur arose and took off his hat. This was the signal for hearty cheers. He advanced to the railing and said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I know you will excuse me this evening, fatigued as I am by this reception, for which I thank you heartily. I also thank you for your sweet music. Leaving you my very best wishes, I bid you good night. [Cheers.]

As the President retired there were loud calls for Secretary Lincoln. That gentleman refused to respond, but after some persuasion on the part of the President and a number of friends who surrounded him, he crowded through the window to the balcony. As he appeared at the front, a voice rang out, "Three cheers for the next President," and the sally was greeted with the most vociferous cheering. When the voices had ceased, Secretary Lincoln said:

"I hope I shall always be able when shooting to hit the mark better than the man who called for these cheers. I am grateful for the reception given the President by this great throng. Every citizen should be proud of it, for in honoring the Chief Magistrate of the Nation we honor ourselves. I thank you again for your attendance and wish you good night.

GOOD NIGHT.

A call from some one in the crowd for Senator Cullom was promptly responded to by that gentleman, who was formally presented by Secretary Lincoln. The Senator said:

It is a very great pleasure to me to see you all. It was a joy to me to see you pass through the lines and take your Chief Magistrate by the hand. I noticed that the great majority of those who greeted the President were laboring, working, industrious people on whom the country has to rest, if it rests at all. I noticed with exultation the demonstrtion of Chicago in honor of the President. The demonstration was not confined to Chicago alone, for I met here representatives from fifteen or twenty counties in the State. That was an evidence that the people are loyal to their rulers when the rulers are loyal to them. I hope such a spectacle as fifty millions honoring their Chief Magistrate shall long be witnessed. The demonstration proved that you are loyal to the union and the flag, still leaders in every movement for sustaining their leaders and the laws of their country. I did not intend to talk so long when I began, so I will now close by wishing you one and all good-night.

THE DEPARTURE.

IT WAS SIMPLY A MATTER OF MAKING A TRAIN.

The President left the Grand Pacific at a quarter of 11 o'clock, and was accompanied to the Union Depot on Canal street by Secretary Lincoln, Surrogate Rollins, Collector Spalding, the Hon. Charles B. Farwell, H. W. Jackson, M. E. Stone, Gen. William E. Strong, and John B. Drake. They found Gen. Forsythe, Col. Mike Sheridan, Col. Gregory, and Capt. Clark in the private car of Marvin Hughett, of the Northwestern Road, which had been attached to the regular 11:30 express on the Fort Wayne line. Less than fifty people were there to see the President off. The committee remained with him, conversing until twenty minutes after 11, and then bid him a good-by, he saying that he had had a good time on his trip, but was glad it was so nearly ended. The President and Surrogate Rollins were the only ones who went East, Secretary Lincoln remaining behind in order to visit his family, who are in Mount Pleasant, Ia. He returns to Washington in two or three days. The train pulled out in silence, less than a dozen people being present at the time, and the last they saw of the President he was smoking a cigar and talking to Surrogate Rollins, who was seated opposit him, also with a Havana between his lips.

THE VETERANS.

A LATE BUT A HEARTY SHAKE.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the Union Veteran League, to the number of 125, marched from their headquarters, No. 185 South Clark, to the Grand Pacific to pay their respects to the President. James J. Healy acted as Marshal, and the President of the League, Col. Scribner, headed the procession. Upon arriving at the hotel it was found that the Presidential party had not yet returned from the Calumet Club, and the veterans were drawn up, two deep, in the broad hallway upon the parlor floor. In a few minutes President Arthur made his appearance and took his stand in the main parlor, with Secretary Lincoln on his right. The members of the league then filed by and were introduced individually by Col. Scribner. The President shook hands with each one, and Secretary Lincoln, to whom they were all well known, greeted them cordially. In about ten minutes all had passed by, and the President then withdrew to his apartments.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Session of the American Association at Saratoga—Papers on Sanitation, House Construction, Inebriety, and Insanity—Election of Officers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The American Social Science Association met in the department of health today. The meeting was addressed by Ezra M. Hunt, of Trenton, N. J., Chairman of the Department of Health. His subject was: "The Social Bearings of Sanitation." He first discussed the health question in its bearings upon morals, and the social, religious, and political relations, following Dr. Franklin's saying that "Health is wealth." The importance of National wealth as compared with the physical health of the individuals who make up the mass of the Commonwealth was dwelt on. To bad health he attributed much of the vice and ignorance which was seen around us. Our homes should not be left to the mercy of the architect and the plumber unless they are thoroughly competent. The science of right living is better known than the art is practiced. It is not teaching in physiology that is needed so much as teaching in hygiene. Dr. Hunt then discussed the subject of inebriety and insanity, and insisted that these diseases should be studied from a physical as well as mental standpoint. The subject of drainage was touched upon, and its importance emphasized. The paper was lengthy and replete with practical suggestions.

President Wayland read the paper of George E. Waring Jr., of Newport, which treated of house-construction with reference to plumbing and drainage. This subject was discussed by Dr. W. C. Van Bibiert, of Baltimore, and Dr. Campbell, of St. Louis.

Inebriety was the subject of the next paper presented and read before the association, and, it being one of the principal subjects in the Department of Health, was listened to by those present with great interest. This paper was the able production of T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., the founder of an extensive home for inebriates in that city. After stating that inebriety was a disease either inherited or acquired, the speaker laid down the proposition that it could only be treated as a disease, not as a sin. Inebrity is a species of suicidal insanity; it is a craving after alcoholic stimulants which sooner or later destroys the user, and it was so regarded centuries ago by the fathers of the church. Why should we in these days treat it otherwise than as a disease?

Lucy M. Hall, of Sherlion, Mass., followed with an equally interesting paper on inebrity in women, its causes and results. Dr. Hall began by stating at considerable length the influences under which women of the class referred to yielded to temptation, whether subjective or objective, and become drunkards. The action of alcohol upon the organism and the resultant physical disturbances manifested were treated in an able manner. Whether a vice in the beginning or whether attributable to the action of a diseased nervous organism inherited or subsequently acquired, inebriety at length becomes a disease. The paper closed with an appeal in behalf of more humane legislation for inebriate women.

Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, of Calcutta, spoke on religious reformation in India this afternoon. Tonight Donald G. Mitchell, of New Haven, Conn., made an able address favoring the increase of public parks. At the evening session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, the Committee on Nominations stating that President Wayland and Treasurer Kingsbury positively declined reelection:

President, the Hon. John Eaton, of Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President, Prof. Francis Wayland, of New Haven.

Vice-Presidents—President Martin B. Anderson, of Rochester; Thomas C. Amery, of Boston; the Hon. Rufus King, of Cincinnati; Mrs. John E. Lodge, of Boston; Miss Maria Mitchell, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Caroline M. Dall, of Georgetown, D. C.; the Hon. Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven; Henry B. Baker, of Lansing, Mich.; F. M. Post, of St. Louis; Nathan Allen, of Lowell; Henry Hilliard, of New York; Hugh Thompson, of Columbia, S. C.; Prof. John M. Gregory, of Washington; D. C. Gilman, of Baltimore.

General Secretary, Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass.

Treasurer, Anson Phelps Stokes, of New York.

Directors, Charles A. Peabody, Dorman B. Eaton, Horace White, Anson Phelps Stokes, and Jonas M. Libbey, of New York; F. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, Conn.; Thomas W. Higginson, of Cambridge; George T. Angell, and Mrs. Henry Whitman, of Boston; W. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia.

Chairmen of departments—Education, Prof W. T. Harris, of Concord; Health, Dr. D. A. Sargent, of Cambridge; Finance, Carroll D. Wright, of Boston; Social Economy, Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord; Jurisprudence, P of. Francis Wayland, of New Haven.

NORTH PACIFIC.

The Excursionists Stop for a While at Bismarck, Dakota's New Capital.

Villard and Jay Cooke Assist in Laying the Corner-Stone of the State-House.

Speeches Made by Gen. Grant, Baron Eisendecker, Sitting-Bull, and Carter Harrison.

The Old Sioux Warrior Does a Lively Business in the Autograph Line.

Glowing Accounts of the Condition of the Crops Along the New Iron Highway.

THE STOP AT BISMARCK.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 5.—The procession was formed at 8 o'clock to march to the Capitol grounds, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Dakota's Capitol was announced to take place. At that early hour the streets were already filled with decorated carriages and wagons, in which were not less than 3,000 people. The Villard party were taken possession of and escorted to the grounds, where no time was lost in preliminaries.

GOV. ORDWAY'S ADDRESS.

Gov. Ordway, in addressing President Villard and his guests, said that the agreeable duty devolved upon him, as the Executive of Dakota, to welcome them to Bismarck, the Capital of Dakota, the largest and most prosperous Territory in the Union. He said:

All of Dakota and all true Dakotans recognize you and your coworkers as their guides and benefactors in opening up a way that has enabled them to transform these unbroken prairies to productive farms and busy marts of trade. For more than twenty years the Capital remained at Yankton, the extreme southeastern portion of the Territory, within sight of Nebraska, and within an hour's ride or the western boundary lines of Iowa and Minnesota. The refusal of the last Congress to divide or admit Dakota compelled the legislative assembly and executive to meet the requirements which the population of half a million people would impose upon them. Provision was therefore made for the erection and location of the penal, charitable, and educational institutions so located that nearly every portion of this vast Territory, covering 152,000 square miles, would receive the benefits of these absolutely necessary institutions. The prominent condition having been complied with, the Capital Commission the 2d day of June, 1883, located permanently the seat of the Government of the Territory of Dakota upon the commanding site where we now stand. Work was commenced Aug. 25, 1883, and has progressed without intermission until we are now prepared to lay the corner-stone of the building, which we trust will remain a monument of the skill of the artisan and of the wisdom, fidelity, and economy of the men who projected it. In the name, therefore, of the citizens of Bismarck, the donors, and the people of the Territory of Dakota, who are to be the recipients of this immense temple dedicated to learning, I have now the honor to invite you, President Villard, and you, Jay Cooke, whom we all recognize as the Alpha and Omega of a great National enterprise, the completion of which you are now on your way to celebrate, to assist in placing the corner-stone of the Capitol of Dakota.

VILLARD'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Villard responded as follows:

The fortunes of the corporations over which I have the honor to preside are so absolutely identified with the prosperity of Dakota that we need feel interested in every step in her progress. It was a source of no ordinary satisfaction to be permitted to conduct the extraordinary host which accompanies me on this march across the continent over the rolling prairies of your Territory. My guests were informed in advance that they would see wonderful sights and the line of progress through the Territory, but I believe I reflect the sentiments of them all when I say what I have seen has far exceeded my expectations. They have seen enough to convince that a great and immeasurable future lies before this Territory, and they join with me in sincere wishes for its welfare. We are all glad to participate in this auspicious event, and I feel personally and particularly honored that it is my good fortune to be permitted to assist in laying this corner-stone.

Will you, Mr. Governor, express to the citizens of Bismarck and to the people of Dakota Territory the deep heartfelt thanks of my generous, unstinted hospitality that we have received since we entered the Territory. Allow me to add one more word in behalf of the representatives of my native land. They, I am assured, feel particularly proud to be allowed to assist at this ceremony in a town that bears the name of the greatest living German statesman, and I am sure I feel particular pride in being permitted to have given them this opportunity.

LAYING THE STONE.

Gov. Ordway said to the architect: "Is the stone properly squared and laid?"

The architect—"It is."

"Then," said Mr. Villard, "now that the stone is well and truly laid may I ask you all to join with me in the hope and prayer that this edifice may be successfully reared as planned, and that it may be the pride of the people of Dakota; that it may soon be the Capital of a sovereign State; that it may be the seat of good and honest government; that it may be the seat of wise legislation and of all the blessings of justice and liberty that are the birthright of American freemen." [Loud applause.]

BARON EISENDECKER.

Gov. Ordway next presented the German Minister, Baron Eisendecker, with an engrossed copy of the resolutions of the citizens of Bismarck in honor of the German Chancellor, after whom the city is named. Baron Eisendecker said:

MR. GOVERNOR: I accept this token of esteem for the German Chancellor with deep gratitude. I am glad to be here myself the representative of the German Empire to take from your hands this testimony. I shall not fail to forward it to Prince Bismarck, and I can assure you that he will esteem it, and feel highly honored that you have thought on this memorable occasion of the Prince whose name your Capital bears. I can only say that I wish to the City of Bismarck, the Capital of your Territory, that it will make its name sound in your ears as highly as the name of its godfather sounds in our land. [Cheers.]

GEN. GRANT.

The Hon. William M. Evarts was introduced and spoke briefly. There were calls for Gen. Grant, and that distinguished guest stepped to the front and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with some reluctance I respond to your kind request. As you are aware from your reading, when I get to talking before a crowd I scarcely know when to quit. [Laughter.] I am sure were I to stop to tell you my feelings and the sights I have seen the train would not get off on time. I never set foot in Dakota till yesterday. I had heard much of your country, but I was not prepared to see what my own eyes have witnessed. With Mr. Evarts I predict for you a prosperous future. In a few years you will rank far above the best of the States, and perhaps their representatives. Unless Congress hasten to admit you when the next census is taken.

SITTING BULL AND OTHER SPEAKERS.

Remarks were made by the Hon. Carl Schurz, who was warmly received; Mr. Billings, the Hon. Carter Harrison, and Secretary Teller. Mr. Villard then introduced Sitting Bull, whose remarks were translated to the assembled thousands by the Government interpreter.

With a few more words Mr. Villard closed the ceremonies, and he and his guests departed. The Villard train crossed the river to Mandan, where another handsome welcome was extended.

When the box was ready to be placed in its receptacle Gov. Ordway invited those present to deposit anything they wished in the box. Mrs. Barclay put in a small sheaf of oats, and many gentlemen put in their cards. Ex-Secretary Evarts remarked: "This is leaving our cards on posterity," whereat those surrounding the witty statesman laughed. The good humor was further hightened when Mr. Evarts said to a German guest who asked him to put his card with his own in the box: "Ah, they will know that we called together."

A LAND OF PLENTY.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS OF THE TERRITORY DISCUSSED.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Villard party finds that the apprehensions of a few weeks ago of a failure of the wheat crop of the Red River Valley and the country along the Northern Pacific have been most happily disappointed. At Fargo Mr. Dalrymple, the big farmer, stated that his 30,000 acres would average eighteen to twenty bushels an acre. At Jamestown farmers were seen from the north and south. They reported that while a month ago the prospect was that they would get but eight to ten bushels an acre they are now thrashing out in the neighborhood of twenty of excellent quality. The wheat does not stand as high as last year, but the grain is good. The trades-people say that six weeks ago they felt despondent about the prospect of business, but that now they feel sure of prosperity. The drouth which threatened the Red River Valley and the Northern Pacific was broken by a timely rain. The idea prevalent in the East that the soil may not stand the drain of continuous crops of wheat is not entertained by experience. Mr. Dalrymple's crop this year is the eighth he has raised, and its quality is better than that of the first crop and as good as that of any of the intermediate crops.

It was part of the program of the Villard excursion that the guests should stop at the Dalrymple farm to see how quickly a square mile of wheat could be cut and thrashed, but the grain ripened a week earlier than usual, and it had to be cut to save it several days before we arrived. A number of people who had come on to see this spectacle had to return disappointed, among them Charles Tobey, of Chicago. There has been a large increase in the acreage of wheat this year along the Northern Pacific, but there are no exact statistics to show just how much. It has been widely supposed that, however good the wheat lands might be east of the Missouri, they would not be cultivatable west of the river, but the land that has been opened the last two years has been remarkably productive. Members of the Rufus Hatch party who met the Villard party at Bismarck state that the wheat-fields in the western half of Dakota make as good showing as those in the east, and the success of the experiments is fully shown by the large quantity of new land broken this year.

One of the sights of Dakota that most astonished the English and German guests was the size and quality of the vegetables. Two hills of potatoes on a farm made a bushel. Beets, onions, cabbages, and carrots of enormous size adorn the stations by which we pass. There are some corn-fields, but the early frosts make corn-ripening a game of chance. The people tell Mr. Villard's friends they are perfectly satisfied with their winters. Mr. John L. Donelson, Freight and Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific, who has lived here seven years, says that last winter his children played out-doors every day. Though the cold was intense, the air is free from moisture, and there is no bite in the cold as in the more humid atmosphere of the East.

In answer to the question of one of the English guests as to what the people of Dakota would do when their soil was exhausted, a citizen of a half-dozen years replied that that contingency was too remote to trouble them. He said that he had himself last year seen samples of wheat from the vicinity of Selkirk, the Highland settlement of Saskatchewan, which was the fourth successive harvest produced from an unassisted soil. Its quality was first class in all respects.

The cuts along the road west of the Red River Valley show the soil to be quite different from that along the Red River. In that valley there is a black top-soil eighteen inches to three feet, below which line is a deposit of clay running down into the hundreds of feet, but west of the Red River Valley the soil, as we see it in the cuts, appears to be but one foot to a foot and a half deep. Beneath this is what looks like an ordinary hard gray clay, but this the residents assured the inquisitive German and English visitors turned into rich, grassy earth when turned up by the plow, and yielded abundantly. We were shown gardens and fields around Bismarck which verified these statements.

GEN. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

One of the interesting incidents of the trip is the enthusiasm

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin in "A Terrible Time."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Modjeska in "Camille."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Miss Margaret Mather in "Marie Stuart."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. Thomas W. Keene in "Othello."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "A Diamond Mystery."

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 1 to 10 p. m

Base-Ball Park.
Lake Front, opposit Washington street. Game at 3:30 p. m. between Detroit and Chicago Clubs.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

PERE HYACINTHE will soon visit America again.

AN IMMENSE shortage is reported in the French wheat crop.

CHICAGO is at last to have twenty-five additional letter-carriers.

CINCINNATI'S as well as Chicago's Exposition opened yesterday.

AN international law congress is in session at Munich, Bavaria.

PRINCE ALEXANDER is about to get up a constitution for Bulgaria.

CHAMBORD left a fortune of $12,000,000. The Orleanists get none of it.

A THOUSAND suits against liquor-dealers in St. Louis were nolle-prossed yesterday.

ANOTHER earthquake is predicted at Ischia, to take place Oct. 15. The Professor who makes the prophecy is considered an authority on the subject.

A BANQUET was given at Lyons, France, Tuesday night, to Ministers Morton and Sargent. Free-trade sentiments were expressed by the Lyonese.

SPANGENBERG & SMITH, of Chicago, dealers in leather and findings, failed yesterday for about $10,000. The event had no influence whatever on the trade.

OWING to the usual difficulties surrounding life at Clifton, Ari., one man was killed and four wounded during the twenty-four hours ending last evening.

THE senior Postmaster of the United States, Edward Stabler, of Sandy Springs, Md., and Andrew Varick Stout, a banker, of New York City, died yesterday.

A MILL and a tenement-house adjacent burned yesterday at St. Louis. A man lost his life in the mill and three or four people are missing who lived in the tenement.

THE San Francisco end of the Villard spiking party was stranded in the steamer Queen of the Pacific off Astoria yesterday, but got ashore in safety. The vessel, which escaped damage, is worth $500,000.

FRED GEBHARD, "Plunger" Walton, the Lorillards, and James R. Keene have entered horses for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Stakes to be contested next month. The list of flyers includes Eole, Girofle, and Foxhall.

YOUNG NUTT, who murdered the villain Dukes at Uniontown, Pa., will not be tried for three months yet, a postponement having been made yesterday. It is understood among Nutt's friends that Emery A. Storrs will defend the prisoner.

A GREAT parade of workingmen's societies took place at New York City yesterday. It is thought that 20,000 men were in line. Organizations from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and nearly all the surrounding places participated in the demonstration. The affair ended with a picnic.

ANOTHER article in the *North German Gazette* is couched in terms which imply the joy of Bismarck that France is almost sure to go to war with China. Germany wishes France much good luck, "whenever she sees fit to assert her interests in a legitimate manner."

LAST night the Inter-State Exposition opened with an immense attendance. The scenes, the exhibits, and the incidents of the first night are faithfully gathered in this morning's TRIBUNE for the instruction of those who staid away and the edification of those who went.

YESTERDAY was another red-letter day with the vessel-men who carry grain. Shippers chartered every craft they could get at the top figures. Room for 728,000 bushels of grain was chartered. In the ore and lumber trade, however, the marine folks are full of gloom, being forced to pay the high wages which follow the grain boom, and getting no benefit whatever in the way of enhanced rates for carrying their kind of cargoes.

THE New York State Greenbackers' Convention was held yesterday at Rochester. Thomas K. Beecher was nominated for Secretary of State, Louis A. Post for Attorney-General, G. L. Halsey for Controller, Julian Winne for Treasurer, and Edward A. Stillman for Engineer.

THE Senate Indian Committee yesterday held a conference at Park Ridge Agency, D. T., with the Ogallala band of Sioux. Red Cloud, the noted Chief, was the principal speaker. The Sioux claim that they signed the Edmunds treaty under a misapprehension of its terms.

PROSPECTS as to fall traffic are treated comprehensively in another column. The indications are all satisfactory, the crops having in nearly every instance fulfilled every reasonable expectation. Chicago will do a colossal fall trade if the outlook is not a wicked business mirage.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR yesterday went on 'Change at noon, visited the Union League Club, dined at the Calumet Club with the members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and in the evening met the general public in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He left the city at 11:30 for Washington.

JAY COOKE, the man who began, and Henry Villard, the man who finished, the Northern Pacific Railroad, yesterday together laid the corner-stone of the new Capitol of Dakota at Bismarck. Sitting-Bull, a pioneer and prominent citizen, made a speech, probably reciting his labors in developing the country and bringing it to its present high state of civilization.

THE brief of Representative Payson, of this State, filed with the Interior Department in reply to the efforts of the Southern Pacific syndicate to get control of the lapsed land-grant of the Texas Pacific Road, is printed elsewhere. It sets forth in clear and cogent style the audacity of the attempt of a corporation to grab 15,000,000 acres of land to which it has no claim, either legal or equitable, and it exposes the policy of its attorneys, whose program it is to secure a decision upon the claim from the Interior Department before the assembling of Congress, which will unquestionably return the land to the public domain and open it at once for settlement.

There never was a bolder attempt to steal public lands than this. Huntington has shown himself in his letter to Secretary Schurz in 1878 that the Texas Pacific Railroad Company had never earned the grant nor fulfilled one of its conditions, unless "running a line of pegs and scratching up a furrow of sand" could constitute a claim. Upon his own testimony he convicts himself of instituting a fraudulent claim. Let him be held on that testimony. His claim has already been rejected by the Judiciary Committee of the last Congress with virtual unanimity, and the next Congress is competent to pass upon the matter and knows too well the temper of the people to take any other course than to settle the question promptly by restoring the land to the Government again. The Texas Pacific not having earned the land, as Huntington has shown, could not transfer it. If there were such an assignment, it is void on its face. The Interior Department cannot concede the claim to the Southern Pacific without making itself party to a speculative fraud and without arousing a whirlwind of popular indignation. The demand itself is an insult to the department, and should be thrown out at once and left to the disposition of the next Congress, which alone has power to pass upon it.

ANOTHER TEST OF HIGH LICENSE.

The City of Des Moines is remarkable in many respects, and chiefly so just now for the claim that it has reversed the experience of every other civilized community in dealing with the question of high license. In Des Moines it is claimed that the higher the license the greater the number of the saloons. According to this logic if the license should be advanced from $1,000 to $5,000 there would be a vast increase in the number of dramshops, and if the license-fee should be still further raised to $10,000 the city would doubtless be entirely overwhelmed. It is stated that at the end of the second quarter under the $1,000 license sixty saloons have renewed their payment of fees and "eight or ten more are preparing to start." Now, if it is possible that a high-license law can operate to increase the number of saloons it is certainly of great importance to the people of Illinois that they should know the fact. They have been looking forward hopefully to the High-License law as a measure of relief from the evils of a low-license system, and they should know the truth about this alleged failure in the experiment at Des Moines.

Unfortunately the experiment at Des Moines has been conducted under confused and embarrassed circumstances. It was not adopted as a settled policy, but as a temporary makeshift to supply the City Government with means in a time of emergency. It has been in operation only four months, and nobody expects that it will be continued much longer than the meeting of the Legislature. None of the saloonkeepers expect to be paying a high license next year. A passing experiment that will end in a few months must fall short of being a full and satisfactory test of high license as a settled policy. Nevertheless it must be noted that even under this fitful experiment there are only sixty saloons in a city of over 25,000 population. This is a lower proportion than is found in any of the great cities of the Northwest, and lower even than in [illegible] of the Iowa cities of like population with Des Moines. Dubuque, Davenport, and Burlington all have less population than Des Moines and a much larger number of saloons. Under this temporary experiment in high license Des Moines has fewer dramshops than [illegible] low-license city of the same size in the Northwest, and if the fitful test was only [illegible] made permanent the results could hardly fail to be gratifying. Some low-license cities in the Northwest with but little more population than Des Moines have more than twice as many saloons.

The statement that there has been an actual increase in the number of saloons in Des Moines since the adoption of high license is untrue. There has been an increase in the number of saloons *paying* the license fee; that is all. Formerly whisky-shops were not licensed; they carried on business openly and flagrantly, but paid nothing for the privilege. We have it on the authority of one of the most eminent advocates of prohibition in the State of Iowa that the whole number of liquor-shops in Des Moines before the adoption of the High-License law was 103; the number now is sixty. There has been an actual decrease of forty-three.

The only fair comparison in the Des Moines experiment is with some low-license city of the same size. It cannot fairly be compared with itself, for it has never been a low-license city, but has for years been under many restrictions similar to those of a good license law, although unfortunately they were enforced in a bungling and costly manner in the form of attempted prohibition. The prohibitory statute did not prevent any man from engaging in the "saloon business," but only made it necessary that he should do so under the burden of costs, fines, and the dangers of confiscation. The grand and petit jurors were drawn mostly from the rural portion of the county, and they were often energetic in attempting to enforce in the city the prohibitory provisions of the law. The result was not that the traffic was stopped but that the "saloon business" was more expensive owing to the constant fines and prosecutions than in places where low license prevailed. Hence the number of saloons was somewhat lower than in places where the traffic had free scope. The only practical result when the law was enforced was to impose a money penalty on saloonkeepers, and in this respect its effect was almost identical with a license law. Unfortunately it had not the same effect with the county. A money penalty was exacted from the saloonkeepers with the result of restricting the traffic somewhat, but it was not collected in advance and without expense, but at the end of costly and burdensome prosecutions. It came in the shape of fines rather than license fees. But the court costs incident to the attempted enforcement of the law became so great that the prosecutions had to be dropped through fear of bankrupting the county. In recent years the law has been practically a dead letter, although hanging over the saloonkeepers like the sword of Damocles, until the prohibitory statute was dropped and the high-license experiment begun.

The Des Moines experiment need cause no fears as to the success of the high-license policy in Illinois. It does not contradict, but only confirms, the demonstrated truth that high license restricts the number of saloons. It shows that the only prohibition or regulation capable of enforcement is that which imposes a money penalty on the traffic, and that it is better and cheaper to collect this in advance as a license fee rather than at the end of costly prosecution as a fine. Either way of exacting the penalty will operate to lessen the number of saloons, but neither of them will prohibit the traffic. In the one case the money exacted from the saloonkeepers goes directly into the public treasury, while in the other it is absorbed in court costs, and more taxes are called for in the attempt to enforce an impossible law.

JOHN MOODY'S DISMISSAL.

Mr. John Moody, for many years Assistant City Clerk of Chicago, was efficient, painstaking, respectable, and of good habits. He performed his duties to the satisfaction of the public. He was a model of what a public official ought to be. That was far from being a recommendation in the eyes of a person who was made his chief last spring by a professional-foreigner, free-whisky combination, aided by such tactics as ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent counting. On the contrary, his qualifications lost him his position. Mr. Moody is a native American, and that, taken in connection with the fact that he was sober and efficient, and attended closely to his business, was taken as evidence that he was a Republican. He had to go in order that a place should be made for some person more in favor with the foreign Know-Nothing combination.

Even if Mr. Moody were a Democrat, he would probably have to get out. Men of his class are not wanted in office. They do not stuff ballot-boxes, or "fix" primaries, or "stand in" with the gang. They do not "set them up" for the boys. They do not attend the picnics. They do not pull wires. They do not assist in making "slates." They are not "good fellows" at the Store. They are considered of no help to the party. One of the Hatch-House gang is worth half a hundred such men as Mr. Moody.

The feelings of the Hatch-House patriots were wounded by the presence of a man like Moody in their midst. They could not talk as freely where he was as they would wish. His efficiency and uprightness were a standing reproach to them. For the sake of peace, and in order to maintain their friendship, Mr. Neumeister determined that Mr. Moody should go. If there are any other persons around the City-Hall now, like Moody, suspected of a want of loyalty to the foreign Know-Nothing combination they too must go. While a single professional foreigner, a solitary skilful manipulator of primaries, a member of the Hatch-House and "Store" gangs remain unprovided for, there shall be no toleration for respectable men, either Democratic or Republican, in the City-Hall. Mr. Moody's case is not exceptional.

THE DEMOCRATIC HAPPY FAMILY.

The Democrats have begun to call each other names, which goes to show that the family is not happy, and that it is unable to bear its brief season of prosperity. The St. Louis *Republican* says that young Allen Thurman is making "an unusually conspicuous ass of himself," and is bringing discredit upon his father by the folly and conceit he exhibits in the conduct of the canvass in that State, and it solemnly adds that "if there was no more devotion and discipline in the Democratic party than he displays there would be no party." The St. Louis *Republican* may be right for aught we know in setting down young Mr. Thurman as "a conspicuous ass," but it errs in limiting the display of conspicuous asininity to any one Democrat. It has broken out all over. The disease is general. Even the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, a Democratic organ, printed where everything is solidly Democratic, was constrained to say the other day in bitterness of spirit: "There is a class of statesmen in the Democratic party—a class, too, that generally manages to control matters—which is never genuinely happy until it has dug an impassable ditch between the party and its success."

So far as Ohio is concerned, why should the *Republican* single out young Mr. Thurman as the only conspicuous ass when every move made by Hoadly has proved to be the wrong one; when the State Committee has blundered so that the faithful will not send in their money; when the Cincinnati Democrats in their high-license days are trying to make the groggshops the centre of political influence and have not yet learned that the people everywhere have set their faces against free whisky; and when the leaders are everywhere hedging against defeat by the claim that the issues in Ohio are only local? It would seem that asininity is not confined to young Mr. Thurman.

The asininity of the Democratic party is shown all over the country. It has succeeded in getting on the wrong side of every question before the country which it hasn't straddled. It has shown a degree of individual and collective dullness which is startling. It has failed to comprehend, and in some cases to recognize, the real issues before the country. It has allowed itself to be controlled by the worst elements in the party. It is associating openly with the ignorance and corruption of the slums. It has no higher standards than Ben Butler and Carter Harrison. It hasn't yet opened its eyes to the reality of the license question or discovered that the people are wide awake to the importance of setting bounds to the liquor traffic. It is the near prospect of spoils that has set the leaders by the ears, and with that temptation in front of them they have lost no time in commencing the work of demoralization and destruction. Young Mr. Thurman is not the only statesman who is displaying his conspicuity as an ass. The display is very general, and has become so startling that it has made Hoadly sick, which goes to show that there is one Democrat with sense enough to appreciate the situation. The number of patients will increase after the fall elections. All the same, the St. Louis *Republican* is very unjust in charging an offense against young Mr. Thurman which is epidemic in the party.

THE MODEL TENEMENTS TESTED.

The scheme for securing improved dwellings for the working classes, which was set forth in the report made by its committee to the Citizens' Association recently, and which was commended by THE TRIBUNE to our capitalists, both as a remedy for the discontent of labor and as a profitable investment, has been tested in New York with success. The results of the experiment, therefore, may be taken as a basis from which to judge of its success in this city, for the plan is identically the same in its general outlines. The detailed workings, as they are set forth in the *Evening Post* of that city, will furnish many practical hints to the projectors of the Chicago scheme.

In 1880 some of the members of the New York Sanitary Reform Association resolved to build a block of these model tenements in such a manner as to give better homes to the working classes and at the same time pay a fair interest on the investment. They selected a plot of land 200 feet square, and the buildings were finished in a substantial manner in the spring of 1883, the location being on First avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets. The buildings consist of one block, facing the avenue, which has ten stores on the ground, with apartments overhead and three buildings on each side street, which, the *Post* says, are constructed "on the dumb-bell plan, apartments being placed in each half of the dumb-bell, front and rear, with the closets and stairs in the narrow part or handle." By this arrangement a large court is secured between each building, which is lit by the sun all day and makes a fine playground for the children. Every room and water-closet has a window opening to the outer air. The rear apartments have as much sun as the front. Each apartment has a sink with running water, and under the sink is a shute for ashes. The only regulations made by the association are that the rents shall be paid in advance; that garbage shall be burned in the tenants' stoves; that disorderly conduct shall be a cause for ejection; and that the apartments shall be kept in reasonably good order.

A reporter of the *Post* has made an inspection of the buildings and says:

> Of the 218 apartments, 200 are occupied, and all but one of the ten shops. The rents paid vary from $7.75 for two rooms, rear, on the top floor, to $14.50 for four rooms, second floor front. The arrangements for water-closets, ashes, water, washing, etc., work admirably. On the top floor is the laundry, with ample tubs and arrangements for boiling the clothes by steam, which have given general satisfaction. On the ground floor is a bathing establisament containing five private bath-rooms. When each tenant pays his rent he receives one bath ticket for each room he occupies. These tickets are good for any time, the bath-rooms being open under the care of the janitor every day—in the afternoons for women and children and in the evenings for men. Extra bath tickets are 10 cents apiece. Adjoining the bath-rooms is a pleasant waiting-room provided with magazines and newspapers. The reading-room of the block is on the ground floor, a handsome room prettily frescoed, with tables and chairs, games, the morning and evening papers, books, and magazines. In this room is a library of books, which are loaned to tenants. Smoking is allowed. The room is brilliantly lighted by gas and heated by steam. It is open every evening until 10 o'clock, and Sundays. In the basement are the wood and coal bins, each tenant having one. A dumb-waiter carries up the supplies to each floor. An engine in the basement pumps water up to a tank upon the roof.

So far as the main purpose of these model tenements is concerned, it is completely answered. One thousand persons, counting children, have comfortable homes at less rent than they have been paying for greatly inferior quarters elsewhere, and the agent of the building reports that they are a good class of tenants and give very little trouble. The business part of the venture is equally satisfactory. The cost of the buildings is not given, but averaging the rentals at $20 the income, which includes that of the stores, is $30,000, which is the amount of interest the investors expected.

Once more we commend this scheme to our capitalists. Here is an instance where it has been put into practical and successful operation. It is evident that the New York experiment was tried upon a more expensive basis than that proposed by our association, as the buildings are larger and include a reading-room and library and opportunities for games, all of which might be included in the Chicago plan, as they will go far to conduce to the attractiveness of the tenements. It is a question whether two or three large tenements would answer the purpose so well as several smaller ones covering the same general plan and details.

The main point to be considered now is that the scheme suggested by the association for Chicago has been tested and proved successful in New York. There ought to be no hesitation on the part of our capitalists. Who will put the ball in motion? It will be a noble work for the working classes, and it will be money in the pockets of the investors.

BOURBON MUMMERIES AT GORITZ.

About a dozen antiquated French gentlemen, who have arrived at a stage of political second childhood, assembled at Goritz Tuesday and went through the form of declaring the aged Count of Paris the successor of the defunct Count of Chambord. This doubtless means that the antiquated gentlemen in question regard the Count of Paris as King of France. The inscription on the coffin which contained the remains of De Chambord proclaimed him King of France. Few Frenchmen were aware of it. The French nation, with the exception of a dozen or so antique gentlemen, have for some time looked upon France as a Republic, which had repudiated every form of monarchy, and held in special contempt all the Bourbon breed, and for the excellent reason that the breed was worthless. But the dozen mummery-loving gentlemen assembled at Goritz went further than naming the Count of Paris successor to De Chambord. They passed a resolution expressing devotion to the principles of the monarchy—that is to say, of an Orleanist monarchy in France. The twelve old gentlemen, including the Count Rochefoucauld and Baron la Reinty, then adjourned, no doubt well pleased with themselves. The fact that they will be permitted to return, and that no notice will be taken of their action by the Republican authorities of France, shows how ridiculous are the antics of the old gentlemen, and with what contempt or indifference they and their resolutions and their "King" are regarded by the French people and Government.

If France ever tires of the Republic the Orleanists and the Bourbons are the last family they would solicit to provide them with a monarch. The French nation has tried the Bourbons often. In every case there have been failure, disappointment, and disaster. The family of the Count of Paris and the Count of Chambord have been associated in their minds with driveling imbecility, reactionary policies, extravagance, corruption, the plunder of the many for the benefit of the few, grinding oppression of the people, and enforced ignorance of the masses. For 150 years no glorious event in French history has been associated with the Bourbons. The French people tolerate the Bourbons because they are harmless. They laugh at the ridiculous antics of the "Kings," and at the semi-aristocratic airs they assume. But, if the people should ever think the Republic a failure, they would far prefer the rule of some member of the Corsican family, even though it be chattering, garrulous Plon-Plon himself, to that of the Bourbons. All the glory of France for 100 years is associated with the Bonapartists, even if its latest and greatest disaster is also linked with the name of one of them. But there is no reason to fear that France will grow weary of the Republic. All the indications point to the fact that it is growing in popularity; that there is practical unanimity among the French people in its favor. Each succeeding election, whether for the Chambers, the Senate, or the Councils-General, shows an increased majority, not merely for the Republic, but for that form of republicanism which is most intolerant of monarchical ideas and pretensions.

JAY GOULD was yesterday required by the Senate investigators to give to a curious public his long-withheld autobiography. He seemed astonished, turned to the reporters, and spoke in a low voice, although a large audience had gathered to hear his recital. He said he was 47 years old, and was in his youth a cow-boy, the term in those days having its original signification. At 14 he got a clerkship in a village store. He studied mathematics night and day, learning at a tender age that $40,000,000 and $40,000,000 make $80,000,000, and later applying that principle with success to the stock of the Western Union. He next joined a surveying party, which beat him, and he was forced to sell sun-dials for his diurnal food supplies. He got a surveying contract, and made $5,000 in his 23d year. He then began business as a tanner with a partner. The partner killed himself. He then became Superintendent of a railroad, and everybody lost faith in that road except Mr. Gould, who bought nearly all the stock. The road then did better, and Mr. Gould was rich. Tripping lightly over the Black-Friday, Grand Opera-House, and Erie period of his existence, the restitution of a trifle in the neighborhood of $6,000,000 which he had got mixed with his property, his love for Jim Fisk, and other incidents which first made him famous, Mr. Gould passed on to Union Pacific. There he declared he saved the property of 7,000 investors. Next came the Southwestern system. Mr. Gould simply wanted to see what could be done by combination. When he got the 10,000 miles of road together they earned $70,000 a month. Last month they earned $5,500,000. He was also a Director in many of the greatest railroads of other regions of the country. At every depot there is an operator. This circumstance had led his thoughts to telegraphy. Behold the Western Union—behold all! Then the Senators asked Mr. Gould about postal telegraphy. It did not strike him favorably. If people thought Western Union was making too much profit, why did they not buy up the watered and still watered stock? It could be had. Above all, Government interference would be deplorable. Supply and demand would fix everything and bring about the millennium. He thought the recent strike must have been caused by the dissatisfaction of the worst-paid class of operators.

JUST what proportion of the sickness prevalent in cities is directly or indirectly the result of the use of unwholesome meat is not capable of demonstration, but it unquestionably cuts a more important figure in the mortality-list than is commonly supposed. Chicago perhaps more than any other city in the world suffers from this cause. The refuse stock of the whole Northwest is dumped into Chicago slaughter-houses. There is no animal so emaciated or badly diseased that a buyer for it cannot be found among the local butchers. Cattle in the last stages of splenic fever, cholera hogs, scabby sheep, and animals which have been smothered or trampled to death while in transit find a ready market here. There is a remedy for this outrageous imposition upon the public. It consists in a thorough system of inspection at the Stock-Yards. At present but one man is on duty there. To look after the stock which goes to the packing and canning establishments is certainly all that he should be required to do. At the main entrance to the yards, whence are driven all the animals intended for city consumption, there should be stationed a competent officer whose exclusive duty it shall be to inspect such stock. This is a matter of vital importance, and should receive the prompt attention of Commissioner De Wolf.

THERE was an exciting time on 'Change yesterday apart from the Presidential visit. Hog products were again weak, being sold by strong parties who had hitherto held on to purchases made after the McGeoch failure in full confidence that the market would turn and give them a big profit. It is said they became discouraged by the persistent bearishness of two or three days previously, and "lost their grip" when hogs were reported plenty and much lower yesterday morning. The decline of this week so far has amounted to $1.07¼ per barrel on pork, 55 cents per 100 pounds on lard, and 65 cents per 100 pounds on the speculative cut of meats; being an average drop of 8¼ per cent in three days. There has also been a severe break in wheat, caused by the persistent holding off of export buyers in the face of a liberal movement from farmers' hands. Corn has declined in sympathy, but was relatively strong yesterday owing to widespread fears of damage by frost, as very low temperatures were reported the previous night, both East and West. The freight engagements for corn yesterday, mostly on New England account, are supposed to aggregate not far from 1,000,000 bushels.

AT Morristown, Ind., Elbert Tyner, stock-dealer, a wealthy citizen, was attacked by Mrs. Laura Ormstead, millinery and fancy goods, who was armed with a buggy-whip. Mr. Tyner took the whip away from his assailant and struck her with it in return. Mrs. Ormstead then withdrew from the scene and reported progress to her husband. Her lord, armed with a revolver, went hunting for Mr. Tyner, but was persuaded from killing him. Mrs. Ormstead, being charged with critical remarks about another lady, a young friend of Mr. Tyner attacked Mrs. Ormstead, after the prevailing mode of the slugger, hurting her badly, and scaring her much worse. Her husband also, taking up this fight, engaged in a very savage rough-and-tumble battle with the young man. While they were struggling Mrs. Ormstead, putting a rock in her handkerchief and watching her chance, got in such a crack on the young man's head as laid him out insensible. The chronicler here ends the tale, evidently having no patience to report the proceedings of justice after scenes which will keep the town talking for years.

THE French Ministry is now seriously considering the prospect of a war with China. Marquis Tseng, unless he is furnished with decidedly peaceable powers, will find his stay in Paris very uncomfortable. Talk of arresting him already finds its way into the papers edited by the boulevard blatherskites. French troops will be hurried on ship for Tonquin. At Hong Kong war is deemed inevitable unless France concedes China's right of suzerainty over Annam. China, however, it is said, may yet listen to propositions to arbitrate, England being mentioned as the possible referee. The news that the Chinese are marching into Tonquin is by no means credited at European Capitals.

IN a contest for the title of Queen of Beauty, a young lady named M. Arabella Johnson won the prize. But a whimsical public altered her proud and merited title to a somewhat vulgar one—namely and numerically, "Number Nine." To further rob the Queen of Beauty of her realm, two certain cartoonists, of No. 233 Dearborn street, have so painted her features before the public view as to greatly queer her admitted beauty. Thereupon into the Superior Court of Cook County cometh the Queen of Beauty, demanding from the purse of the morose and rebellious cartoonists a fine of $30,000, that she may reign long without slander and sedition following in her regal train.

ONE of the largest sales of blankets ever seen in this country was made at auction yesterday in New York City. Six thousand five hundred cases were sold on four months' time, 6 per cent off for cash. The sale was animated, a large number of buyers being present, and the goods going to all parts of the country. Buyers had to pay far more than they expected to give, and sellers had to take far less than they had hoped to get.

IT is feared that efforts will be made at London to rescue O'Donnell when he shall arrive from Cape Town. Great activity is noted both in police and Fenian circles. A verbatim report of the first examination of O'Donnell on arrival at Cape Town is printed in the supplementary portion of this morning's TRIBUNE.

The Attempted Steal of the Texas Pacific Land-Grant.

[From Judge Payson's brief filed in the Interior Department yesterday.]—Mr. Huntington before the Senate Committee in 1878 said: "We are ready to construct right along, and willing to provide an outlet to the East for ourselves *without cost to the Government*"; and again: "The question before you is whether you will give the Texas Pacific a guaranty of nearly $40,000,000 of bonds for building a road, 200 miles of which is useless and 600 miles of which we *offer to build without aid*." . . . The claim of the Southern Pacific to be treated as a successor of the Texas Pacific under the law is based solely on the fact that it has succeeded as a rival to the Texas Pacific in building a road where the Texas Pacific proposed to build one, preventing the Texas Pacific from accomplishing the object of its creation, and in return for a concession of part of the freightage of the future and an agreement not only not to compete, but not to extend lines to the injury of the other, the Texas Pacific assumed to convey what it never had the least right to control, either legally or equitably; and the Southern Pacific asserts a clear right as grantee to what its grantor had not the shadow of a subsisting claim to and as to which it has put beyond itself the power to ever earn or claim. . . .

The Southern Pacific has no authority or recognition by Congress east of Yuma. All its attempts before Congress to secure recognition there have repeatedly failed as made. For its own purposes, at its own instance, in its own way, by methods which many honest, good men have denounced, greedy to embrace all the land with its network of rails, to secure the monopoly of transportation, surmounting opposition, and beating down all obstacles in its way, and in doing so crushing the agent Congress had selected as the instrument to build a road there, doing nothing, absolutely nothing, by the Governmental authority or assent even, and having succeeded in defeating a necessary work and rendering absolutely abortive the attempt to have one competing transportation route built, it coolly asks you, Mr. Secretary, to aid it in its barren, worthless claim, and upon the most flimsy of pretexts and practices of precedents to add $25,000,000 to extend the coffers and strengthen the arm still more of the most wealthy, defiant, unscrupulous, and dangerous monopoly upon this continent.

"An Egotistical Blatherskite."

[Chicago *Daily News*.]—Harrison made a speech at Fargo yesterday. It numbers forty-one and a half lines, and the personal pronoun I occurs in it twenty-two times. In this region, where the egotistical blatherskite is known, this will surprise no one, but it is rather rough on the Dakotians to turn him loose upon them.

Opposed to a Second Term.

[Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.]—While we may hope to see Mr. Chester A. Arthur in Chicago frequently, it is probable that we will not soon have another opportunity to show our regard for him as President.

THE New York *Herald*, which has been trying to gather outside and unprejudiced opinions with regard to the danger or otherwise of a large conflagration in the dry-goods district in New York, publishes, among others, the following view of the case by Fire-Marshal Swenie, of Chicago:

> There is not anything like the supply of water that there should be, and the city stands in hourly danger of a conflagration that would, with the highly combustible material with which the buildings are filled, consume, destroy, and annihilate the entire property involved in the dry-goods district, even though its figures were in the thousands of millions. I take the fireman's practical view of the matter, and I see the imminence of the danger, because it would be utterly impossible, with the present supply of water there, to provide a sufficient supply quickly enough to meet the demands of a great emergency. Danger, therefore, lies in every hour, every minute that ensues before New York provides a remedy and has it in successful operation.

The *Herald's* conclusions, after a rather exhaustive investigation of the subject, are that were a great fire to break out tomorrow in the dry-goods district of New York it would burn further and faster, destroy more property, and ruin the fortunes of more men than any conflagration yet witnessed in America.

THE Democrats in Weaver's Congressional district are very slow about fusing with the Greenbackers on Weaver. "Fuse on Cook," they say, "an' we'll help you." Cook, it is needless to say, is a Democrat. It is becoming painfully evident that the large doses of taffy which the Iowa Democrats have recently been feeding the Greenback apostle were only taffy and nothing more, and the effect of the final rupture will be well worth watching. The Ottumwa *Democrat* voiced its party leaders' real feelings towards Weaver some time ago as follows:

> What excuse can any good Democrat, who believes in the pure doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, give for supporting that prince of demagogs, the chief humbug of a party of humbugs, Gen. James B. Weaver? If Weaver is elected to Congress by a fusion of the Democratic party and the handful of political renegades and simpletons which by courtesy is called the Greenback party what has any Democrat gained? He has simply warmed an adder into life, which will sting its benefactor on the first opportunity. He has only given a demagog an opportunity to exercise his demagogism for his own immediate advantage.

DURING the forthcoming International Exposition to be held at Nice M. Tosselli will exhibit a submarine observatory, of which the following description is given in *Engineering*: "It is made of steel and bronze to enable it to resist the pressure of water at a depth of 120 metres, nearly 100 pounds to the square inch. The vessel is divided into three compartments, the upper for the commander, to enable him to direct the observatory and give explanations to the passengers, who, to the number of eight occupy the middle compartment. They have under their feet a glass plate enabling them to see the bottom, with its corals, fishes, grass, etc. The third compartment contains the buoyant chamber, and can be regulated at will. As the sea is dark at the depth of seventy metres, the observatory is to be lighted by electricity and a telephone communicates with the surface."

UNFEELING and jaundiced remark of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* over Springfield's ambitious desires to hold her head up against Bloomington, Peoria, Quincy, and other rivals:

> Springfield is felicitating herself over the coming International Dog Show to be held in that city. It's a cold day when Springfield isn't working up some kind of a circus to get a crowd together. The sessions of the Legislature last just long enough to give the people a taste for sensation, and no sooner does that body adjourn than they lay to, all together, to secure something else to keep up the excitement and make the city look like home. State Committee meetings of both parties are especially sought after, also meetings for consultation, formal and informal, of great men from all parts of the State, while State Conventions of all kinds are most thankfully received, the noisier the better, and dear shows in proportion.

MR. WINANS, late of Baltimore and of Russia, seems irrepressible in Scotland. He has built a wire and iron fence along a "march" of seven miles in Kontall Forest in the Highlands, which he has rented from a Mr. Mackenzie. London *Truth* says:

> Mr. Mackenzie applied for an interdict to compel him to remove the said fence; but he did not press the case, as Mr. Winans has promised to remove the fence next Whitsuntide, when the need for it will cease, as he will then enter into possession of the adjoining estate of Inverinate, of which he has obtained a lease from Sir A. Matheson. Mr. Winans pressed for costs, but the court considered that a gentleman who could afford to put up a seven-mile fence for a few months only could well afford to pay his own expenses. A stop will have to be put to the proceedings of Mr. Winans, who has already turned 2,000 acres into a game preserve, and who apparently is still eager to extend his holding.
>
> He is evidently ambitious to be landlord of the entire Highlands, and wishes to "clear" it of all its inhabitants.

MR. LABOUCHÈRE says:

> Mr. Tennyson went over to Osborne from Farringford the other day in consequence of his having received a communication from Sir Henry Ponsonby informing him that the Queen was desirous of seeing him before she went to Scotland. I am informed that her Majesty is anxious that Mr. Tennyson should commemorate the long service and "rugged honesty" of the late John Brown in an elegy or sonnet, with the object of having the composition engraved on the various tombstones, brasses, and tablets which are to be erected in honor of "the Highlander," as he used to be called by the court. The extent of the arrangements which are in progress with the view of keeping John Brown's memory green is beyond all belief, and can only be described as foolishly extravagant. The large gray granite tombstone which has been made at Aberdeen for the grave at Crathie is to be "inaugurated" (if that is the proper term) during the stay of the Queen at Balmoral with elaborate and solemn ceremonies. None of the usual festivities are to take place at the castle or on the estate this autumn, and royalty will not be represented at the Braemar gathering next week.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle*, pretty good Democratic authority, commenting on its party's lame and halting policy, or lack of policy, with regard to the tariff question, shouts right out in meeting in the following strain:

> The Democratic party is pretty certain not to commit itself to any extreme free-trade doctrine this year, but if it does not go some way to the cause of revenue reform than high protectionists of the Randall stripe will assent to it will seriously jeopardize its prospects for the Presidency. It is all very well to cry, "Turn the rascals out," and "The Republican party must go," but the business-men of the United States will not do much turning out in favor of a party which cannot make up its mind concerning so great a matter as the tariff.

MR. MARWOOD, after having worked up some 400 victims by his patent apoplexy-producing system of strangulation, wearied of his labors, took to gin, and has departed for one or two

remembers the occasion of the wedding, although she was not 4 years old at the time. Delaware County seems conducive to longevity. Mrs. R. John lived for three-quarters of a century here, and died at the age of 103. Aunt Prudence Larkin, of Pease Eddy, died recently at 97.

Franklin Simmons' statue of Oliver P. Morton has been cast in bronze at Munich, and will be received in Indianapolis about Oct. 1. It will there be set up in the centre of Circle Park, facing toward the south.

"When the editor of the *Advance*," says the editor of the *Independent*, "goes to the Adirondacks for a vacation and feeds on venison for weeks through the season when it is forbidden by the law of the State to kill a deer, it would be well for him to keep discreetly silent about it—at least, not to describe a deer-hunt."

The engagement is announced at Newport, R. I., of Miss Rebecca Williams, daughter of George H. Williams, President of the Maryland Senate, and Henry A. Herbert, member of the Irish Parliament. Mr. Herbert is owner of the Muckross estate, on which are located the Lakes of Killarney and the famous Muckross Abbey.

Arch-Priest Basil Bajanoff, Chaplain to the Czar of Russia, whose death is announced, was 83 years old, and had taught theology and served as spiritual adviser in the Imperial family under Nicholas, Alexander II., and Alexander III., ever since 1835, and was the intimate and esteemed friend of all its present members. It is to Father Bajanoff and the Metropolitan Isidore that Russia is indebted for the translation into excellent modern Russian of the recently-published edition of the Holy Scriptures.

Dr. Vaughan, the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, was more popular among his Protestant fellow-colonists than among his own clergy, because of his strong ideas on teetotalism and other matters. He was also popular with the ladies, because he not only let them hold a bar bazaar in aid of the fine cathedral built by him in Sydney, but actually had the names of the pretty stallholders inscribed on a tablet placed in the wall of the sacred edifice.

The younger son of Massachusetts' famous War Governor appears to be made of heroic stuff. According to the Pittsfield *Journal* he is working for a local telephone company as a repairer and lineman. To be able to put on overalls and a stubby coat and visit as a mechanic residences where he has been a welcome guest at full-dress balls and receptions shows Mr. Andrew to have nerve and determination enough to win success in the higher ranks of the business he has adopted.

A bad man writes to the Paris *Voltaire* about the blunders made by eminent French authors, which he has taken pains to glean from their works. M. Sarcey is quoted as writing of "a duel in which one of the two blades is plunged into the breast of the other," and Paul de Cassagnac is charged with the prediction that France will "throw herself into the arms of the liberating sword." M. Barbey d'Aurevilly, however, takes the prize for saying that "the first King of France was Pharamond, an imaginary being, who has never existed; he was succeeded by his son."

YESTERDAY'S CABLE NOTES.

Pere Hyacinthe goes to America shortly for a lecturing tour.

At London yesterday 11,483 bales of Sydney and New Zealand wool were sold.

The International Law Congress opened its session at Munich yesterday. The proceedings are secret.

John Collett, director of navy contracts of the British Admiralty Office, starts for America Saturday on an official visit.

Prof. Varley, electrician to the Electric International Telegraph Company, which laid the first cable across the Atlantic Ocean, is dead.

Prince Alexander has issued a manifesto announcing that he has decided to appoint a commission to draft a new Constitution for Bulgaria.

Prof. Falb, who has made a study of the subject of volcanic eruptions, and is considered authority, predicts that another earthquake will take place on the 15th of October.

There is no question of a French expedition into the interior of Madagascar. The French will retain the present positions in Madagascar until satisfaction is given them by the Hovas.

At the banquet given at Lyons Tuesday evening to Messrs. Morton and Sargent, the United States Ministers to France and Germany, on the way to Le Puy to attend the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette Thursday, several spectators expressed the wish that the United States would adopt the principle of free trade and conclude a treaty of commerce with France on that basis.

AMUSEMENTS.

Modjeska as Mary Stuart.

Schiller's, the German Shakspeare's, "Mary Stuart" was given last night at the Grand Opera-House before a very large audience, with Mme. Modjeska in the title rôle. The work is less familiar to American audiences than many of far less merit, not because it is not as good an acting piece as any in the wide range of dramatic literature, but because it requires good actors in each part and does not make the heroine the only central figure, the sun, about whom all the lesser lights revolve, and before whom they fade into utter insignificance. It is, in fact, no piece for the display of a star, but rather a work in which the art of each member in the cast is put to the severest test. Being a grand historical painting, each figure of which is a portrait with well-defined character and individuality, the success of its production depends far less on the special virtues of the star than on the general strength of the company. Not the best impersonator of the character of Marie Stuart can save a production of Schiller's work from ignominious fiasco if she is not supported by intelligent and painstaking actors, and, above all, by an intelligent stage management. Mme. Modjeska was fortunate enough to have both, and the consequence was one of the best performances of Schiller's "Mary Stuart" possible on the American stage under the present baneful combination system. The translation of Schiller's work used by Mme. Modjeska is upon the whole a meritorious one, although the most beautiful lyric passage in the work, the greeting the unhappy Queen sends from Fotheringay Park by the clouds to sunny France, has been clipped and even mangled considerably by the translator. The work is also given complete with the exception of two scenes: The passionate declaration of love by Mortimer to Mary Stuart after her meeting with Elizabeth, and her receiving the sacrament after the confession of her sins from the hands of Melville before taking her last farewell from her servants. Both these scenes show Mary Stuart in a grand and new light and their omission is all the more to be regretted when Modjeska impersonates Mary Stuart. For it would be hard to find any fault with Modjeska's Mary Stuart. She has no motion in her face, no gesture, no intonation which is not in full accord with Schiller's poetic creation. She never ceases to be a woman, conscious of being a queen, it is true, but whose womanliness outweighs her queenliness by far. Her Mary Stuart is a picture of winsome grace, a woman whose intensest passion does not overshadow the loveliness, whose worldliness is tempered and purified but not destroyed by grief, and whose womanly pride asserts itself even in moments of deepest humiliation—yes, at the very steps of the scaffold. Her acting in the garden scene with its constant and sudden changes was perfection itself. She showed herself the equal, if not the superior, of either Janauschek, Berbach, Ristori, Nelison, or any other great tragedienne, not so much by the force as by the infinit grace of her acting. Another masterpiece was the closing scene, which, with all its tearful pathos, was graceful as well as dignified, a highly artistic finish to a highly artistic performance. Her support, as said before, was highly commendable. Miss Mary Shaw gave a strong Elizabeth, even in the coronation, and acted conscientiously throughout. Mr. James Cooper gave one of the best Burleighs the writer has ever seen. Mr. Barrymore's Mortimer was at times a little labored, and specially weak in his dying scene, but still upon the whole satisfactory. The Leicester of Mr. Frank Clements grew on the audience with the progress of the play. What it lacked in polish and grace it made up in force. Mr. Ian Robertson's Shrewsbury was also quite fair, and so was Mr. N. B. Norman's Paulis. One piece of burlesque perpetrated by the gentleman personating the Officer of the Guard might be omitted. The sword manual of the nineteenth century does not belong in a performance of "Mary Stuart." The setting and costuming were quite handsome, and not entirely inappropriate, although by no means up to the standard of a first-class performance of a classical work. The audience was disposed to be cool, but warmed up during the garden scene and became then quite enthusiastic. Yesterday afternoon's matinée drew a crowded house for the last performance of "Cymbeline." Tonight "Camille" will be given.

FOREIGN.

The French Intending to Make a Naval Demonstration Against China.

The Viceroy of the Celestial Empire Resolved to Fight if Necessary.

Much Depending on the Negotiations to Take Place at Paris This Week.

The Suez Canal Again Opened for Traffic and Quarantine Removed.

Comte de Chambord's Fortune Sixty Million Francs—The Anti-Hungarian Riots.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A TALK WITH THE VICEROY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—[Special Cable.]—A dispatch from Hong Kong says: I have today had a most interesting interview with Chang Shu Sing, the Viceroy who has newly arrived to take charge of Southern China. He received me with much courtesy and spoke freely as to the situation. In reply to my questions he admitted that a considerable number of Chinese troops were concentrating on the frontier of Tonquin. No orders, he said, had been issued for any body of men to cross the frontier. Nevertheless, it had been reported to him that as war was, under the circumstances, almost unavoidable, many deserters left the force every day and went over to join the Black Flag Army. The Chief of that force had obtained a reputation throughout China for being a great soldier, and, naturally, as fighting against foreign invaders, he had earned the admiration of the troops. He had, it was true, compromised himself by taking part in the Taeping rebellion, but, the Viceroy said, laughing, the question of his pardon for his share in that affair was a matter for future consideration. He disbelieved the report of the entry of a Chinese army into Tonquin, for how could such a step be taken save by orders? But possibly the news of the French defeat had induced many individuals to cross the frontier, thus giving rise to the report of a general advance.

The Viceroy emphatically said: "China will not sanction the Franco-Annamite treaty. The French must make som proper arrangement with the Chinese Embassador in Paris or war is unavoidable." Chang Shu Sing appeared to be well informed relative to the relations between England and France. Referring to the threatened seizure of Chinese customs by the French fleet, he said, smiling, that such action would not inflict any very serious inconvenience to China, as the customs were for the most part hypothecated by English bankers.

A FEELING OF ANXIETY.

Troops continue to arrive from the north. They are drilled in the European fashion and armed with modern weapons. Large amounts of bullion are reported to be on their way to Canton. It is supposed that these are Government remittances for the expenses of the war. The feeling of anxiety is on the increase here, as a war between France and China will inflict a heavy blow upon the prosperity of the colony and put an entire stop to trade. Chinese merchants regard war as imminent. They, and indeed the Chinese generally seem to have little fear of the result. They believe that, with the new armaments and vastly improved discipline of their army, they are far better able to cope with foreigners than in the war of 1860. Today's Chinese papers published here contains an extremely warlike article, urging that immediate action should be taken to put a stop to the exorbitant pretensions of France to annex a portion of Chinese territory when in a state of peace with the Empire.

From Tonquin I hear that the blockade of Haiphong is enforced against foreign vessels, only ships sailing under the French flag being exempt from its operation. The Chinese employed in French vessels are deserting in large numbers, and the masters are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining hands.

AT THE CHINESE LEGATION.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Chinese Legation here is still without any official information in regard to the reported massing of Chinese troops on the Tonquin frontier. It is admitted, however, by members of the Embassy that if the French Asiatic squadron has been charged with the duty of notifying China of the signing of the Hue treaty the situation might be greatly complicated thereby.

DECISION OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

The French Cabinet decided that upon his arrival at Paris the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Embassador, be asked to explain the reason for the movement of Chinese troops to the Tonquin frontier. The Ministry is seriously weighing the prospect of a war with China, which even is now considered by no means impossible.

Admiral Peyron, the Minister of Marine, remains in Paris to superintend the dispatch of re-enforcements to the French contingent in Tonquin.

EN ROUTE FOR FRANCE.

A telegram to the Minister of Marine states that an Annamite army officer, with two court officials, left Hué for France before the recent events transpired, with letters announcing the death of King Tuduc the 17th of July, and the accession the 30th of July of Tuduc's youngest brother, Dislephoa, to the throne by virtue of a decree issued by the Queen mother, and approved by the Princes and the Ministers.

Dislephoa is probably identical with Hoaphwa, who is regarded as a representative of the peace party, and who, on the part of the Government of Annam, signed the treaty of peace with France.

EXPLANATIONS WANTED.

The newspapers demand the Government shall explain the real situation of affairs connected with the Tonquin difficulty. It is stated also that the Chamber of Deputies will probably be convoked to consider the relations of China and France. The general impression is that France has gone too far to retract.

It is stated the French men-of-war ordered to New Hebrides have simply gone to protect the property of the New Caledonia Company, which has just founded several establishments.

NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Standard's* Hong Kong correspondent states that it is reported that the crossing of the Tonquin frontier by the Chinese troops is as yet not confirmed. War, however, is considered at Hong Kong certain to ensue unless the French Government fully recognizes the suzerainty of China.

ENGLAND AS A MEDIATOR.

The Marquis Tseng left last night for Paris. The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at Paris says, if negotiations between Tseng and Challemel Lacour fail, China will be willing to accept the good offices of England with a view to a peaceful solution of the question at issue between the French and the Chinese Governments.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

A French naval demonstration is regarded probable on the Chinese coast in the direction of Canton.

THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT.

Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine and Colonies, has a telegram from Sargon saying that, according to a Mandarin account, 1,300 Annamites were killed and 1,800 wounded during the recent bombardment of the forts on the Hue River.

WAR SUPPLIES.

Besides two transports leaving with 1,000 men for Tonquin between the 10th and 20th, another transport will take a battery of mountain guns and material for 4,000 men for the African army.

MORE TROOPS.

A Hong Kong dispatch says troops continue to arrive from the north. Large amounts of bullion are on the way from Canton, supposed to be for war expenses.

MALTREATED SEAMEN.

TORTURES ENDURED BY THE MEN ON A UNITED STATES SHIP—WHOLESALE DESERTIONS.

NICE, Sept. 5.—[Special Cable.]—The United States steamer Lancaster arrived here Sept. 1. Since then several seamen have deserted. Many stories of cruelty and ill-treatment by the officers have been told. The Lancaster left New York two years ago. She then had 400 good seamen. Of these 250 have deserted, leaving 150 now on board. These men were nearly all from Boston, New York, and Baltimore. The men say that just after leaving New York, again at Ville Franche, at Cronstadt, at Stockholm, at Copenhagen, and at Lisbon, men were kicked—even in the face—beaten with clubs, and otherwise terribly maltreated by petty officers who had been ashore without leave and returned drunk, and that these officers, being favorits with their superiors, were not even reprimanded for their absence. Some of the men were laid up for days, and on one occasion a petty officer brought his heel down on a seaman's toe with such force that the toe had to be amputated. No punishments were given to favorits and spies, but the others were put in irons, and in one or two instances flogged for slight or purely imaginary offenses.

They were often put in solitary confinement on bread and water for thirty days on the most trivial pretexts. On one occasion at Lisbon the anchor did not come up smartly enough to please the officer in charge, and he stopped the monthly pay of all hands for three months.

Admiral Nicholson had ordered stopped, as useless and dangerous, the sending up and down of the topgallant yards and masts at drill. No sooner would the Admiral leave the ship than this drill would be resumed. On several occasions it resulted in serious accidents. At Chenak, Leghorn, and Christiana men were so disabled by accidents in this drill that they were in the hospital for weeks. While the Fourth of July salute was being fired at Copenhagen one man's right arm was blown off and an eye put out through a willful order, while several others were very seriously injured. The men say when Admiral Nicholson was in command the management was much better than now. Some of the modes of punishment are said by the seamen to be cruel in the extreme, and in direct violation of the law and the regulations of the service.

O'SHAUGHNESSY.

THE EX-MEMBER FOR LIMERICK DEFENDS HIS RECENT ACTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—[Special Cable.]—Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, who recently resigned his seat in Parliament as member for Limerick, ostensibly because the attitude of the Irish party, to which he belonged, was too aggressive, and whose acceptance of the offer from the Government of the life position of Registrar of the Petty Sessions of Dublin impelled Mr. Parnell to intimate a suspicion that the Government wanted the seat occupied by him, delivered a farewell address to his constituents at Limerick today. He took this opportunity to explain his position, and gave his reasons for relinquishing his membership. He repelled the insinuations and charges that he had been influenced by the Government to take this step, or that he had any ulterior motives at the time of his resignation other than to sever his active connection with a party with whose objects and aims he was in perfect sympathy, but with whose methods he was not in accord. The policy of the Irish party in Parliament had become obstructive to the interests of the cause it sought to benefit, and he felt that he could no longer act against his convictions. Ten years' experience in politics as a member of the Irish party had assured him that the mass of the English people were honestly anxious that Ireland should secure the rights and benefits she asks for; that they were generous in their views regarding the necessities of the Irish people, and that more modern methods would hasten all that is now being retarded by a policy of aggression and obstruction.

SUEZ CANAL.

AGAIN OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

PORT SAID, Sept. 5.—Quarantine has been abolished on the Suez Canal and traffic resumed as before the cholera epidemic. The British troops are returning to Cairo.

THE QUEEN'S SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Queen Victoria has subscribed £200 for the relief of distress in Egypt caused by the cholera.

THE BOURBONS.

CHAMBORD'S FORTUNE.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Count of Paris has arrived. Chambord left 60,000,000 francs to be divided between the Duke of Parma and the Count of Bardi.

WHY THERE WERE NO MEETINGS.

GORITZ, Sept. 5.—It is stated that political meetings were prohibited here owing to a communication from the French Government.

RIOTING.

TROOPS BEATEN BY THE MOB.

AGRAM, Sept. 5.—There were anti-Magyar disorders at Beduja today. The troops were called out, and the peasants drove back the troops of hussars, and then attacked a body of infantry. Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

FENIANS UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The police are in possession of facts which show a revival of Fenian activity in this city. All the noted rendezvous of prominent Irish agitators here are again placed under police surveillance. In consequence of reports that efforts will be made to rescue O'Donnell, who shot Carey, upon his arrival here, the police authorities have adopted extra precautionary measures to prevent any such attempt.

MARWOOD'S DEATH.

Owing to rumors that the Invincibles are responsible for the death of Marwood, an inquest will be held.

PERU.

A FIGHT.

LIMA, Sept. 5.—An engagement took place at Colca Aug. 28, between a body of Montoneros and the Peruvian forces under Col. Duarte. Twenty Montoneros were killed, and many wounded.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN HORSES ENTERED FOR OCTOBER EVENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The acceptances for the race for the Cesarewitch stakes at Newmarket Oct. 9 number seventy-two, including Gebhard's Eole, Walton's Girofié, Cannon's (formerly Lorillard's) Sachem, Keene's Blue Grass, P. Lorillard's Pinafore, and Lord Ellesmere's (formerly Lorillard's) Abbotsford (formerly Mistake).

For the Cambridgeshire stakes at the Newmarket-Houghton meeting Oct. 23 there are ninety-eight acceptances, including Eole, Girofié, Sachem, Blue Grass, Pinafore, Abbotsford, Keene's Foxhall, and Sir J. Willoughby's (formerly Lorillard's) Gerald.

KINGS AND DIPLOMATS.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—The *Fremdenblatt* states that the Emperor's visit to the Comte de Paris was purely personal and devoid of political significance.

ALFONSO.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 5.—King Alfonso was received here with enthusiasm and goes to Paris. The King declared at Corunna that he would not consent to pardon the rebellious officers of his army, whose immunity from punishment had hitherto been the principal cause of recent uprisings. Alfonso was careful to inform the Frenchmen that he only goes to Germany to witness the fall maneuvres of the troops.

POLICY TOWARDS FRANCE.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The *North German Gazette* says that in all questions pertaining to its foreign policy since the last war the Government of Germany has strictly observed towards France a benevolent and friendly attitude, and is prepared to observe the same attitude in future whenever France sees fit to assert her interests in a legitimate manner.

ROUMANIA WANTS A FINGER IN THE PIE.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—Bratiano, the Prime Minister of Roumania, had a conference yesterday lasting several hours with Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Bratiano now goes to Gastein to confer with Bismarck for the purpose of finally arranging the terms of the alliance of Roumania with Austria and Germany.

JAVA.

AID FROM HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5.—A Central Relief Committee has been formed to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the Java eruptions under the presidency of the Prince of Orange. The King has formally indorsed the objects of the committee. The fair will be held at Amsterdam.

THE SITUATION.

A telegram from the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies says the bays within the area of the recent volcanic disturbances are filled with banks of pumice-stone. The Temple of Boro Buddor, at Java, the largest Buddhist temple in the East, was destroyed by falling rocks.

Thirteen thousand florins were sent to Batavia by telegraph for the relief of distress.

A MISSING VESSEL.

Great anxiety is felt in regard to the fate of the Nederland Steamship Company's mail-steamer Prince Frederick, believed to have been in the Strait of Sunda at the time of the volcanic eruptions.

STRAITS OF SUNDA.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Batavia floating dock which went ashore at Tonjoungkalk was floated with very slight damage. In vie of the fact that the Nederland Steamship Company's steamer Princess Amelia arrived at Batavaia today, and the Rotterdam Lloyd's steamer Batavia yesterday, it is believed the Sunda Straits are still navigable with proper caution.

THE HAVOC CAUSED BY THE ERUPTIONS.

The *Standard's* special from Amsterdam says the fact that the Dutch Controller at Katimborg, Sumatra, was saved, together with his family, indicates that the destruction in that quarter by the volcanic eruptions was not absolute. One European bookkeeper and two natives were the only persons whose lives were saved at Merak, where not a building was left standing. At Tandjong, fifty-eight miles distant, the sea suddenly rose eight feet and then fell ten feet, causing widespread devastation in that region.

NAVAL LACKEYS.

Officers Detailed from the Tallapoosa to Act as Servants for Mrs. Chandler—A "Mistress of the Seas."

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Some tightly bottled wrath which the officers of the Tallapoosa have for some weeks left hidden is beginning to find an occassional vent, and some very funny stories are breaking out about the incidents of the great free excursion. The naval officers of the country attached to this noble craft have had new duties assigned them which, if longer required, will doubtless lead to the tender of a number of resignations. Considerable curiosity was expressed today at the assiduous and submissive attention paid to the wants of Mrs. Chandler, the wife of the Secretary, by the full-uniformed officer accompanying her at the exhibition. Some one who asked another of the Tallapoosa's crew what it meant, received in reply an expletive expressive of the most supreme disgust, and the information that his service was required of some officer whenever the "Mistress of the Navy" went ashore.

"Why," exclaimed one of the Nation's defenders, when assured that he might speak in vain, "one of us ventured to go ashore with her one day when so assigned in undress uniform, and she sent him back instanter to put on full regalia. The other day we brought her off from shore in quite a gale, and to prevent getting wet we conducted her aboard on the portside of the ship. She made very emphatic objection to going aboard on the side the common sailors use. Why, we hardly dare to spit when her Ladyship is on board. One of the officers, who is a fine tenor singer, ventured to amuse himself with his guitar in his quarters when the Secretary's party were at dinner. Orders were at once sent to stop that noise. No work is allowed to be done on board before 9 a. m., that the morning naps of the ladies may not be disturbed—even the shoveling of coal being as far as possible restricted."

The men assigned to lackey service sometimes get into serious trouble. Mrs. Chandler visited one of the "French" sardine factories on the main coast, and picked up one of the copper labels stamped with a French inscription, which she handed to her uniformed escort. On the way back to the ship she asked for it, and the astonished officer exclaimed: "Why, madam, I didn't suppose you wanted to keep it. I threw it away. The lady was quite indignant. The officer, however, has not yet been cashiered. The fact is that the present junketing of Secretary Chandler and party has come to an abrupt termination. The Tallapoosa ran aground near Nahant yesterday, and stove a hole in her bottom. She was soon got off, but she leaks badly, and will at once be taken to Portsmouth for repairs.

AN ARIZONA TRAGEDY.

Lot-Jumping at Clifton Causes the Death of One and Wounding of Two Men.

TUCSON, Ari., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—A *Star* Clifton dispatch says in a shooting affray this morning between W. E. Delaney and Henry Sawyer the latter was instantly killed. Two bystanders, names unknown, were slightly wounded. Delaney is in jail, and Sawyer's friends threaten a visit to Clifton tonight. Lively times may be anticipated. The affair grows out of lot-jumping and the recent tarring and feathering of Lawyer George Sims a few weeks ago, who was acting in the interest of the jumpers. This makes one killed and four wounded in twenty-four hours.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—Reports from Santa Barbara, Wilmington, and Los Angeles, Cal., announce sharp shocks of earthquake at 4:30 this morning. The vibrations were northeast to Southwest.

A Corner on the Corn.

Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion remedy *controls the market. Cure is perfect.* Take no other. Druggists, 25c.

Examine the Colonial and Gladstone library chairs at Colby's, 207 and 219 State street.

Parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, cheap, at Holton's, 229 Wabash avenue.

NEW YORK.

John Jacob Astor Said to Have Disposed of His Property.

The Estate Left to William W. Astor Subject to an Annuity of $100,000.

Holders of Evansville Bonds Refuse to Accept the Terms by the City.

THE ASTORS.

JOHN JACOB DISPOSING OF HIS PROPERTY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—It was announced in legal circles today that Mr. John Jacob Astor had deeded all his property to his only son, William Waldorf Astor, now United States Minister to Rome. The news created a profound sensation, and old lawyers declared that it was only another movement by the Astors not to permit the value of their immense estate to be publicly known. John Jacob Astor is now an old man, and although in apparent good health the question of wills, deeds, heirs, and Surrogate Courts must occur to him. The story, as reported, is that Mr. Astor has deeded away his property, but that the deeds will not be recorded until after his death. His son William W. Astor receives everything, subject, however, to a pension of $100,000 per annum payable to his father during his life. By this means of transferring the estate two objects are said to be accomplished—first, that the estate will not be divided among different heirs; and secondly, that no litigation over a will can ever come into a court by which the value of the estate would be discovered. There are unquestionably other branches of the family which, if a will leaving all to the son were made, might enter a contest. It has always been the idea of Mr. John Jacob Astor's life practically to entail his property and to have the estate remain intact from generation to generation, as in England. The present John Jacob Astor's father died about eight years ago, bequeathing his property to John Jacob and William Astor and to his granddaughter, the late Mrs. John W. Chanler. The elder William B. Astor also left an idiot son, for whom ample provision was made, and also for this son's guardian. The idiot child grew to manhood, and died several years after his father's death.

THE ESTATE.

At that time the estate was worth about $80,000,000 or $40,000,000. It was then mainly unproductive. John Jacob Astor received the largest part of the estate, including the Astor House, which was deeded to him for $1. The golden principle of the Astor family was never to build until forced to do so, and when a building was put up it was intended to last for years. The estate grew more valuable each year, and solid houses were built upon the land, until today the value is really unknown. Most of the property lies between Twenty-third street and Fiftieth street, from Eighth to Third avenue. Murray Hill lies in the heart of the family possessions. Blocks and blocks of houses here belong to John Jacob Astor, all of which he has deeded to his son. The value of John Jacob Astor's estate is estimated at from between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000, and William B.'s estate at something less. The present Mr. Astor's idea is for his son to follow the same course he has, and so on through generations.

THE FAMILY.

The Astor family is beyond question the leader in New York society. The two brothers—John Jacob and William B. Astor—lead very quiet lives. Mr. William B.'s family go out more in society. Mr. John Jacob Astor's only child is William W., who is now with his wife and two children at Rome. He had three daughters. The eldest, Mrs. Van Allen, died two years ago at Newport. A very sad story is told in connection with this lady's death. It is said that she married Mr. Van Alen at her father's request, and died of heart-disease. Mrs. Coleman Crayton is the second daughter, and Miss Carrie Astor, who made her début into society a year ago, is the third daughter. This family has vast estates, also, and land is sold about as often as Mr. John Jacob Astor sells his property.

WILLIAM W. ASTOR.

Mr. William W. Astor, to whom John Jacob Astor has deeded his estate, is a bright literary man. He was elected to the Assembly in his district, but was defeated by Roswell B. Flower in his contest for Congress. He is spoken of as a pleasant, agreeable man, loving his book and his pictures, but more than these his wife, Miss Mamie Paul, the celebrated Philadelphia beauty, whom he married some four years ago.

RIVALRY WITH THE VANDERBILTS.

It will be remembered that much talk was created at the time of the Vanderbilt ball by the acceptance of an invitation to attend by Mrs. W. B. Astor. It was thought at the time that by this acceptance the breach between the Astors and Vanderbilts had been healed. It was not, however, and the struggle still goes on for the leadership of society. The younger members of the Vanderbilt family will soon enter the contest, equipped not only with wealth but culture, and the two families will undoubtedly be on a par.

Besides the city property of the Astors there are also immense tracts of land at Newport and elegant cottages at the different watering places. None of the Astor family were in town yesterday except Mr. John Jacob Astor, who could not be seen.

GOSSIP.

"Certainly," said a well-known society gentleman yesterday, "the William B. Astor branch of the family will look with anything but favor on this summary deeding away of the estate. It does not surprise me in the least, for I know the Astors would not like the value of their lands known, and certainly the old gentleman always did desire to keep the estate intact. I am of the opinion that when the story is published tomorrow there will be a rumpus at Newport among the Astors."

A reporter called at the real-estate office of Mr. John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor was not in. One of the clerks—Mr. Baldwin—was seen.

"I want to know," said the reporter, frankly, "if Mr. Astor has deeded his estate to his son to save making a will?"

"Well, what if he has?" the clerk answered. "It is a private matter and of no business to the public."

The clerk would not speak authoritatively on the subject, nor would he tell anything if he knew it.

EVANSVILLE BONDS.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO REDUCE THE INTEREST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A conference was held this afternoon between some of the holders of the $1,600,000 bonds of Evansville, Ind., and a committee of municipal officers of that city in the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company Building, to consider the reduction of the rate of interest. Only $190,000 was represented. The Portland, Me., Savings Bank, which holds $240,000 worth of the issue; the Penn Mutual Life Insurance, which holds $45,000, and Connecticut Mutual Waterworks, which holds $300,000, refused to attend the meeting or accept any reduction from the stipulated rate of interest, which is 7 per cent. The Mayor of Evansville, T. C. Bridwell, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, August Brentano, and the City Attorney, James B. Ruckler, represented the city. An effort was made to have the bondholders organize the meeting and take some official action on the requested reduction, but this they declined to do, whereupon the city officials refused to submit any proposition. Mr. Sidney W. Curtis, representing a large number of bonds, has brought suit against the city in the United States Court to compel the payment of the interest, and the remainder of the holders have determined to await the result of the case before taking any action in the matter. The city committee will make no further effort to compromise the debt, and will start this week for their homes.

THOMAS HUGHES.

A VISIT TO RUGBY, TENN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Thomas Hughes, "Tom Brown," arrived here today by the steamship Bothnia. At the Windsor Hotel this evening Mr. Hughes said: "The object of my visit to this country is to visit my mother, who lives at the Rugby colony, in Tennessee, with my brother, Hastings Hughes, and I wish also to take a look at the colony and see how they are prospering. This is my second visit to Rugby. There are seven English gentlemen going with me who have become interested in the colony, and are going down there to look it over with a view of settling there and investing some of their money in the enterprise. All the reports from them are most favorable, and I hope to be able to give you a good account of the community's progress on my return. My visit will be a short one, as I must be in England in October to attend to my duties as County Judge, a position that I have filled for a year."

BREWERS.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE "MALIGNANT WARFARE OF FANATICS."

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The New York Brewers' and Maisters' Association held their semi-annual convention today. The representatives of the hop dealers urged the brewers to unite with the dealer and grower in adjusting an equitable system, viz: a tare allowance of seven pounds per bale, and that growers be allowed 50 cents per bale to cover the cost of packing material.

The resolutions adopted declare that brewing being a calling based on the lawful needs of the human race its followers have the right to combine against the ill-judged and malignant warfare of fanatics or the ignorance and misguided opposition of the uninformed in order to defeat schemes calculated to curtail personal freedom. As philosophy is teaching by example, so brewing proves that those who partake of its results are notable for their thrift and virtue, and that this country, where beer-drinking is popular, is as advanced as any other where liberty is not so large in this respect. Prohibitory laws are declared to be oppressive and inoperative, the occasion of drunkenness and pauperism. Both parties are charged with personal subversion and inefficient treatment of the beer question.

POLITICAL.

Triumph of St. Louis Liquor-Sellers in Their Fight on the Sunday Issue.

MISSOURI.

A DECISION IN THE SUNDAY SALOON CASES AND ITS EFFECT ON POLITICS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—War on the Sunday saloon business, which has been going on here for some time, is ended for the present. Under a decision rendered yesterday by Judge Noonan it was evident that no further prosecutions would avail against the sale of wine and beer Sunday, an old law having been resurrected to sanction the practice. It was not known until today, however, what course would be taken by the Prosecuting-Attorney. When court met the Judge, who does not believe in fooling with the whisky business, suggested that the remaining cases should be dismissed. Prosecuting-Attorney Claiborne said the cases were not docketed for today, and he preferred to wait a little. After court had adjourned for the day, however, he was induced by some means to change his mind, and instructions were given to the Clerk to enter a nolle prosequi against each of the cases, nearly 1,000 in number. The Police Department will take their cue from this, and will not prosecute saloon keepers for keeping open house and selling beer and wine on Sunday.

THE TRIBUNE some days ago showed how closely this question was made a square issue between Vest and Gov. Crittenden in their fight for the United States Senatorship. As the case stands, the outcome is a decided black-eye for Crittenden, and he has shown that he so considers it, because as soon as he had reason to anticipate such a result he threatened to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of repealing the act under which Judge Noonan's decision was rendered. It is thought hardly probable that the Governor will carry out his threat, but if he does the Legislature is liable to take some extreme action on the temperance question.

NEW YORK.

THE GREENBACKERS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 5.—In the Greenback State Convention George O. Jones, of Albany, was nominated for Secretary of State, and declined.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was then nominated by acclamation.

Louis A. Post, of New York, was nominated Attorney-General by acclamation.

G. L. Halsey, of Unadilla, was unanimously nominated for Controller.

Julian Winne, of Albany County, was nominated for Treasurer.

Edwin A. Stillman, of Onario County, was nominated for Engineer.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, nominated for Secretary of State by the Greenbackers, says: "I neither accept nor decline the nomination; but you may say, if you wish, that anybody who wants to vote for me may do so."

THE NEGROES.

FRED DOUGLASS AND THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—Fred Douglass, the colored leader, in an interview today said the statement printed in a New York newspaper that the proposed convention of colored men at Louisville the 24th inst. was to be in the interest of the present Administration was wholly untrue. He said also that he proposed to go as a delegate to the convention if one should be held, and he had received letters from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, and other States informing him that delegates from those States would attend. He said he had received letters from Senator Harrison, of Indiana, and from the Mayor of the City of Indianapolis welcoming the convention to Indianapolis in case it should not be welcomed to Louisville, Ky., and in any case if the colored people should wish to hold a convention there.

OHIO.

JUDGE HOADLY WILL FIGHT ON TO THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—An effort was made to see Judge Hoadly today with regard to the statement published that he would withdraw from the Democratic ticket in Ohio, but he could not be seen. His physician, Dr. Bartholow, was then called upon and said with emphasis: "It is right and proper that such statements be promptly contradicted. I should like you to say Judge Hoadly is a candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, and he will resume his canvass in a short time. Just as soon as I consider he is equal to the exertion he will actively reënter the fight. There is no use trying to see Judge Hoadly. I have given positive directions that he be in absolute repose and quiet. I do not wish to be understood that he cannot talk and go out. He can; but as there is no necessity for it, I believe he should run no risks."

THE APACHES.

The Warriors Gen. Crook Failed to Capture Seeking to Make Terms with Mexico—Two Hundred in the Party.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The El Paso *Times* has just received a telegram from Chihuahua, Mexico, which says that three days ago two squaws came to the military camp at Casas-Grandes saying that Ju, Nana, Chotto, and Geronimo were in the vicinity, and were anxious to treat for peace. Maj. Ornute, commanding the troops at that point, started immediately with an escort of twenty-five men and found the Apaches in force fifteen miles from Casas-Grandes. It was arranged that he and four others should advance, and the four above-mentioned chiefs should come forward with an interpreter and hold a powwow in full sight of the others. Ju made the following proposition: That the Mexican Government should give the Indians twenty square leagues of land from Piedras Verde to Casas-Grandes River; that the Government should furnish seed and plot the ground for them for one year; also that the Mexican troops should withdraw from the vicinity.

There are 200 bucks in the party, two-thirds being well armed with Winchesters. Gen. Requira has sent dispatches to the City of Mexico asking instructions. There are only 150 men with Ornate at Casas Grandes.

THE MENDOTA TRAGEDY

Reappearance of Dr. Ritchey, the Man Who Shot His Wife Monday Night.

He Crawled Out of a Barn with His Throat Cut and Walked Home

FINANCIAL.

Peremptory Sale in New York of Blankets and Horse-Covers.

The Two-Million-Dollar Suit of Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

James Herson, a General Provision Dealer at Toronto, Forced to Suspend.

A Meeting of the Creditors of Chisholm Bros. & Gunn to Be Held Wednesday Next.

Affairs of the Suspended Eastern Leather Firms—Embarrassment in Other Trades.

DRY GOODS.

AUCTION SALE OF BLANKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The feature of the market today was the peremptory trade sale of blankets at auction by Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., per order of Mitchell Bros., manufacturers' agents. The offering comprised the remainder of the production of the Norway Plains Company, the Waumbeck Company, the Clinton Mills Company, the Sandy Hook Mills, the Norwich Woolen Company, and the Winthrop Mills Company. The attendance of buyers was all that could be desired, and all present took a deep interest in the sale, as shown by the very large number of purchases and the wide distribution of goods. As an entirety the sale today was the most spirited from beginning to close that has been held for many years, and this is more remarkable as it is the largest offering of blankets ever sold at auction by one agency. Strong competition for assortments was the leading feature. The prices realized were much below those of agents. Beyond the fact that so large a quantity of goods was distributed in five hours is the more important one that prices were much better than anticipated by chief purchasers. No large quantities were secured by any one. With the policy of buyers so exceedingly conservative, and considering auctions are not expected to realize the prices of agents, the verdict of the trade is that the sale is a success. The net result shows a large loss to manufacturers, but compared with the expectations of buyers the prices were 10 per cent better than outlined. With close of the sale there was a general feeling of satisfaction expressed by purchasers that it had gone off so well. In the general market there is a better tone, and at jobbing hands a large trade is in progress.

THE GOODS AND THE PRICES.

The offering at the great sale today was as follows: One thousand one hundred and thirty-two cases Winthrop Mills Company's blankets, 118 cases Clinton Mills Company's blankets, 749 cases Sandy Hook Mills blankets, 123 cases Waumbeck Company's blankets, 259 cases Norwich Woolen Company's blankets, 2,436 cases Norway Plains Company's blankets, 1,524 cases horse-covers, in all 6,381 cases, representing 261,317 pairs bed blankets and 55,576 horse-covers. As indicating the range of values the following leading styles and qualities will serve as guides:

Winthrop 10-4 family blankets, $1.40@1.45; Kennebec 10-4 family blankets, $1.45@1.50; Andover 10-4 blankets, $1.50@1.55; 11-4 blankets, $2.05; Winthrop 10-4 extra premium, $1.55@1.60; 11-4 extra premium, $2.15; 10-4 IXL, $2.30@2.35; 11-4 IXL, $2.75@2.80; 12-4 IXL, $3.50@3.55; 10-4 Bay State, $2.30; 11-4 Bay State, $2.90@3.00; 10-4 Silver Springs, $1.50; 10-4 Quinnebang, $1.50; 10-4 Astoria, $1.50@1.55; 11-4 do, $2.05@2.10; 10-4 Albemarle, $1.70@1.80; 11-4 Albermarle, $2.35@2.40; 10-4 Excelsior, $1.80@1.90; 11-4 Excelsior, $2.30@2.35; 10-4 Mystic Falls, $1.60@1.62½; 11-4 Mystic Falls, $1.90@1.95. Gray and white horse-blankets, $1.50@1.55; five and one-quarter pounds wool plaid horse, $2.10@2.15; six pounds, $2.50@2.60; five and one-quarter pounds, $2.05@2.10; seven pounds, $2.80@3.00; six pounds gray horse-covers, $1.30@1.32½; 9-4 Rochdale Swiss blankets, 95 cents; 10-4 Gonic, $1.50@1.52½; 11-4 Gonic, $1.83½@1.85; 10-4 Golden Fleece, $1.60@1.65; 10-4 California XX, $2.05@2.10; 11-4 California XX, $2.62½@2.65; 10-4 Brunswick, $2.35@2.37½; 11-4 Brunswick, $3.00@3.05; 12-4 Brunswick, $3.80; 10-4 Greenville, $2.65; 11-4 do, $3.35; 12-4 do, $3.87½; 10-4 Pioneer, $3.62½; 11-4 Alpine, $4.00; 12-4 do, $4.50@4.55; 9-4 Victoria X, $2.40@2.45; 10-4 do, $3.80@3.85; 11-4 do, $4.60@4.70; 12-4 do, $5.40@5.50; 12-4 Saco Chisholm, $6.25@6.30; 10-4 Rochdale XX, $4.05@4.12½; 11-4 do, $4.85@4.95; 12-4 do, $5.35@5.40; 14-4 do, $9.12½@9.62½; 11-4 Lexington, $4.60; 11-4 Royal Fleece, $6.12½@6.25; 12-4 Royal Fleece, $7.70@7.80; 13-4 do, $8.90@9.00; 10-4 gray Mackinaw, $1.82½@1.67½; 11-4 gray wrappers, $2.62½@2.85; 11-4 wool gray Mackinaw, $3.60@3.65. 2-No. 3 laprobes, $1.35@1.40; No. 3 laprobes, extra heavy, $1.67½; No. 1 laprobes, $2.05@2.15; fancy laprobes, $2.40@2.50; 5-pound horse covers, $2.10@2.20; 6-pounds, $2.00@2.25; 7-pounds, $2.30@2.40; 5-pound fancy horse covers, $1.75@1.85; 6-pounds, $1.85@2.00; 7-pounds, $2.45@2.52½.

THE PURCHASERS.

As showing the character of the distribution, the following were among the principal buyers:

Chicago—Marshall Field & Co., John V. Farwell & Co., Burke, Walker & Co., Mandel Bros., C. W. & E. Partridge.

Cincinnati—Shotwell, Clerihew & Lathman, Louis Stix & Co., Shipley, Hoover & Co., the John Shillito Company, Alms & Doepke, Isaac Zeiler & Sons.

St. Louis—Crow, Hargadine & Co., J. H. Wear, Boogher & Co., Samuel C. Davis & Co., Rice, Stix & Co., H. T. Simon & Morse.

Louisville—Bamberger, Bloom & Co., John M. Robinson & Co.

Memphis—B. Lowenstein & Co.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other cities East were also buyers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

A DECISION ADVERSE TO THE UNION PACIFIC.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The full bench of the Supreme Court today dismissed with costs the suit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. The Crédit Mobilier of America. The case has been three times argued before the court, the last time being in March, when the Union Pacific was represented by Sidney Bartlett, and the Crédit Mobilier by William G. Runsell and George Putnam. The amount involved was $1,999,000, which was the sum agreed upon as the basis of a settlement of accounts between the two corporations after the Crédit Mobilier had finished building the road, and a further sum of $268,000 which was subsequently found to be due the Crédit Mobilier. When the enterprise was projected which led to the building of the Union Pacific Railroad the contract for building the first 100 miles was awarded to Herbert M. Hoxie, of New York, a friend of Thomas C. Durant, the then Vice-President of the Union Pacific Company. As Mr. Hoxie was unable to carry out the terms of his contract, he made an assignment of the same to the Crédit Mobilier of America, which was a corporation chartered in Pennsylvania and was really a syndicate of capitalists, many of whom were interested in the Union Pacific Road, and the unfinished portion of Mr. Hoxie's work was completed by the Crédit Mobilier, as were also 146 miles additional. The stockholders of the Union Pacific and the Crédit Mobilier were substantially the same, and when the great project had been completed the balance in favor of the Crédit Mobilier, which was the subject of controversy, was found by a committee consisting of Mr. Sherman, the Government Director, and Messrs. Dillon, Macy, and Duff. At about this time the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania brought suit against the Crédit Mobilier for income tax alleged to be due, and in the lower court judgment was entered in favor of the Commonwealth. The Crédit Mobilier appealed, and the Union Pacific, as surety for the Crédit Mobilier, gave its note for $3,000,000, and after the termination of the suit the note was to be applied toward settling the account between the Crédit Mobilier and the Union Pacific. In 1873, for the first time, the Union Pacific, through its Board of Management, contested the claim of the Crédit Mobilier, and claimed that the original contract, although purporting to have been made by Hoxie, was really made in the interest of Thomas C. Durant, and his fraud made the contract void. Another ground of fraud charged was that the estimated cost per mile by the engineer who made the preliminary surveys was $38,000, and that the contract price as paid Hoxie was $50,000 per mile. In answer to this last proposition the Crédit Mobilier say that after the preliminary surveys were made the consulting engineer, Mr. Seymour, came to the conclusion that it was best to have the ruling grade fifty feet per mile instead of eighty as previously agreed upon, and as this involved a much larger cost Mr. Hoxie's contract of $50,000 per mile was based upon this change. The position taken by the Crédit Mobilier was that whatever may have been the original voice of Hoxie by his connection with Mr. Durant, it was cured by proceedings in the spring of 1865, when Hoxie assigned the contract to the Crédit Mobilier, and the Union Pacific Company having accepted the same, was in law bound by the terms of the contract. It is also claimed that the Union Pacific Company has no equitable standing in this suit, as the only parties who were ever injured by the secret ownership of their contract were the holders of 2,000 shares of the stock of the Union Pacific Company, all of which were subsequently acquired by the Crédit Mobilier, except thirteen shares which have been unclaimed for eighteen years, and no owner can be found for them. A still further legal point relied upon was that the Union Pacific Company has been guilty of gross laches in not bringing its suit before so many years had elapsed. The rescript of the full court as follows: "There was no sufficient proof of actual fraud, and no such proof of constructive fraud as to render the contract open for repudiation after the votes of April 6, 1865."

CHISHOLM BROS. & GUNN.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THEIR FAILURE.

Further inquiry was made yesterday concerning the failure of Chisholm Bros. & Gunn, mill-builders and furnishers. When a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. S. S. Chisholm he found the latter just bidding adieu to Mr. Harmon, of the George T. Smith Manufacturing Company of Jackson, Mich. The collapsed firm owes the Smith Company more than any other creditor. Mr. Harmon came over from Jackson yesterday morning to look after the interests of his firm. "So far as I have learned," said Mr. Chisholm, "our creditors are disposed to be lenient with us. One thing is certain: the business will pay better while in our hands than if put under a green management. There will be a meeting of the creditors in this office one week from today at 10 o'clock, and after the meeting there will doubtless be some definit information to impart to the press. Regarding the cause of the failure I have nothing new to say. I will be considerably in the dark myself until a statement arrives from our Minneapolis branch."

The A. Plamondon Manufacturing Company is involved more than at first supposed, its claim being fully $10,000. The head of this firm, Mr. A. Plamondon, is at present in New York City. Charles Plamondon, the Superintendent, said yesterday that the failure was doubtless due to bad contracts and extravagance on the part of the heads of the firm. Said he: "They came to the front rapidly, and thought there was no limit to their success, but I think the firm has been sinking for a year. Mr. S. S. Chisholm spent considerable money in Europe trying to introduce his business there, but got very little return for what he spent."

"How was the credit of the firm up to a very recent date?"

"It was good. The firm has owed us as high as $30,000, and we always thought there was plenty of money coming in to back the accounts. I do not know who to blame for the bad management. I understand that Martin Ahls, one of their Milwaukee creditors, refused some time ago to sell them anything on time."

President Dow, of the Union Brass Company, which is involved to the extent of about $3,000, expressed the opinion that the failure could be traced to bad management on the part of Mr. Gunn during Mr. S. S. Chisholm's absence in Europe, and also to the fact that the firm was interested in too many outside schemes. "With the exception perhaps of Mr. Allis, of Milwaukee," said Mr. Dow, "I think the creditors are inclined to be easy with the firm, but we can tell better after the meeting. I have great faith in Mr. S. S. Chisholm's management."

Mr. M. Harmon, Treasurer of the George D. Smith Middlings Purifier Company, of Jackson, Mich., who is stopping at the Palmer House, was asked last evening concerning the nature of the company's claim against Chisholm Brothers & Gunn, and what he thought of their recent failure in business. He said: "The failure is an honest one so far as I know. I have no reason to suspect the integrity of anybody concerned. I have suspected the weakness of the firm, however, for three years, and have known of its embarrassment ever since last winter. But I hoped that Mr. Chisholm, who is a very smart and plucky businessman, would pull through all right. As it is, I can't say I am surprised very much. I do not expect that we will ever realize more than 50 cents on the dollar. His schedule puts our claim at $17,000, but it is really only $12,000. The other $5,000 is due on agency account, and is, I believe, fully secured. The $12,000 is due on open account. I think the failure was brought about by bad contracts, and I think it probable that Mr. Gunn was to blame for them."

IN LEATHER.

FAILURE OF SPANGENBURG & SMITH, OF CHICAGO.

About noon yesterday judgment was entered up against Messrs. H. L. Spangenberg & Smith, dealers in leather and findings, at No. 112 Franklin street, on two judgment notes in favor of Fred Fischbeck for $1,500 each. Executions were issued immediately and given to Deputy-Sheriff Burke, who had scarcely made the levy when Mr. H. Eschenburg, of the firm of Butz & Eschenburg, appeared and demanded possession of the store by virtue of a voluntary assignment to him just filed in the County Court. He was too late, however, and the store was closed by the Sheriff, the property in sight being considered hardly sufficient to cover the executions. Mr. Spangenberg was seen in the course of the afternoon, and said he was undoubtedly bankrupt. He had met with some heavy losses during the last six or eight months, amounting in the aggregate to over $8,000, but still, he thought when casting accounts July 1 he would be able to tide over with a little assistance. He then borrowed $3,000 from Fischbeck and plodded along, but it did not avail him, and when his notes he gave Fischbeck became due he could not meet them, and could not see when he would be able to do so. As soon as he had learned of Fischbeck's intention to foreclose on him he had hastened to make an assignment. He estimated his liabilities as between $10,000 and $12,000. His stock might bring $3,500, and the face value of his outstanding bills was about $8,000. His creditors were mostly Eastern parties who had been pushing him very hard lately. He had, in fact, discharged some $9,000 indebtedness since July 1. Mr. Spangenberg has been in business since before the fire, and has always been considered a good businessman.

Several large dealers in the leather-trade who were seen yesterday afternoon say that the failure of Spangenberg & Smith will not affect the trade in the slightest, as they were comparatively small dealers.

HERSEY, WHITTIER & WYMAN.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the creditors of Hersey, Whittier & Wyman, hides and leather, this investigating committee reported that the firm succeeded to the business of Hersey, Washburn & Co. March 1, 1882, with the understanding that the latter's liabilities be assumed by the new firm and their assets taken at an appraisal. The appraisal was not completed until March 14. Meantime in liquidating the debts of the old firm, they paid out considerable money and were so involved that they felt they could not recede. The shrinkage of assets in actual settlement of the same was about $115,000. The committee therefore concludes that while the old firm of Hersey, Washburn & Co. was insolvent, the new firm of Hersey, Whittier & Wyman was in little better condition; for, after absorbing $1000,000 contributed by Mr. Nute as special partner, they were still $15,000 worse off than nothing when they commenced March 1.

The creditors choose C. C. Bills as co-assignee and an advisory committee to superintend the settlement of the firm's affairs. There will be an apparent dividend of 70 cents on the dollar. The assets are $348,000, and the liabilities $49,000.

Following are the statements of the New York State firms which failed in consequence of the suspension of Hersey & Co.: Moose River tannery, liabilities, $311,000; assets, $104,000. G. M. Batchelord & Co., Otter Lake tannery, liabilities, $146,000; assets, $39,000.

BRADLEY BARLOW.

HIS RAILROADS SEIZED BY IMPORTUNATE CREDITORS.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Connecticut & Passumpsic Railroad Directors took out a writ of seizure before judgment against the Southeastern Company and Bradley Barlow for $150,000. The Canadian Pacific Directors have foreclosed their mortgage for $1,300,000 against the Southeastern, which virtually makes them masters of the situation, and will give them possession of the road.

THE NEW YORK SYNDICATE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—All prospects of the Southeastern Railway being sold to a syndicate of New York capitalists appear to be at an end for the present, and the floating creditors of the road are likely to be frozen out. The New York syndicate claims that it stands in the position of Mr. Barlow, the President of the road, having agreed to purchase all his interest, which includes three-fourths of the capital stock, and as that gives control the syndicate ask the Directors to retire and allow them to manage it. The New York capitalists have no legal transfer from the President, which, in his present position, he cannot give. Not a dollar has been deposited to secure the agreement to liquidate the liabilities of the road, most of which are due the Canadian Pacific. If the reputed capitalists can get a transfer of the road for absolutely nothing the Directors of the Canadian Pacific think they might as well keep it themselves. What they are most anxious about is to get the floating debts paid off or secured, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have made a proposition in the interests of the creditors that the syndicate deposit $500,000 in the Bank of Montreal as security for the bona fide execution of the agreement. This demand the syndicate has not assented to so far, and therefore no final settlement has been arrived at. It is understood the price for the railroad has been agreed on, but nothing more. At a meeting held in Montreal yesterday the President of the Canada Pacific on behalf of that company made a demand that the mortgage which they hold be foreclosed, as three months have passed by without the payment of interest.

In explanation of their side of the story, the New York capitalists who are negotiating for the purchase of the Southeastern deny that they refused or have been asked to deposit any sum as a guarantee to the creditors. The deputation which waited on them yesterday at Montreal they state brought virtually an ultimatum from the Canada Pacific offering them the Southeastern on condition that their claim be paid in full at once and with the understanding that there should be no interchange of business whatever between the two roads. The New-Yorkers, not desiring to own a road and be exposed to the possible opposition of a new line and a fight with the Canada Pacific, declined the proposition.

OTHER FAILURES.

ASSIGNMENT OF JAMES HERSON, OF TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—James Herson, a well-known pork man and general provision dealer, has failed. His failure, following so closely upon that of Monteith, has added greatly to the uneasy feeling at present prevailing in the Toronto pork market. The cause of Mr. Herson's collapse can only be traced to Monteith. They had considerable dealings with each other, the result being that where one assigned it was only the matter of a few days when the second would have to follow. An informal meeting of Mr. Herson's creditors was held this afternoon in E. R. Clarkson's office, to whom he had assigned. It was learned that Mr. Herson's assets would not amount to more than $4,000, while his liabilities are $40,000. Of this sum $13,000 is held by the Standard Bank and $3,300 by the Merchants'. The Dominion Bank is also holding paper to the extent of $2,000. The Standard Bank holds warehouse receipts for 125,000 pounds of pork and 35,000 pounds of butter, thus fully securing it against loss. The other creditors claim that these receipts are invalid on the ground that a man cannot draw out a warehouse receipt in his own favor. It is also whispered that the stock warehoused has been changed by Mr. Herson. The latter acknowled the fact, but maintains that it was done with the full consent of the bank.

In addition to Mr. Herson there are three other pork houses in the city heavily involved whose existence is but trembling in the balance. In fact, it is pretty certain that one more will go before the panic closes.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The sensation today on 'Change was the failure of H. Dudley Coleman & Bro., dealers in machinery, iron goods, etc. Their assets are given as $411,874, and liabilities as $361,258. They filed in court today a schedule of their affairs and ask a respit of their creditors for one, two, and three years with interest, claiming to be only temporarily embarrassed, owing to their inability to make collections and realize on assets. The senior Mr. Coleman is one of the most enterprising of our citizens and is President of the Mexican Exchange of this city.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The suspended sugar-house of Benjamin Burgess & Sons today made an assignment to the New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as their indebtedness is principally to parties in that city and in foreign countries. The Boston banks holds a very small amount of the firm's paper.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Lucas & Merritt, coal merchants, have assigned. The liabilities are $67,000; nominal assets, $75,000; actual assets, $22,50.

THE OARSMEN.

Teemer Defeated by Conley.

LAKE MARANCOOK, Me., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The professional single-scull race, postponed from yesterday on account of rough weather, was rowed this afternoon. Casey and Reily, who had drawn the two outside position, Nos. 1 and 6, did not start. The contestants were Wallace Ross, who had the first position after Casey (withdrawn), Peter Conley next, then George Hosmer, and then John Teemer, "The Boy Wonder." The race was over a one and a half mile course, with a turn, for prizes of $500, $200, and $100. George Faulkner was referee and starter. The water was fairly smooth and a good start was made, with Hosmer slightly in the lead, followed by Ross and Conley, who were about a tie. Teemer started slowly, but on passing the first one-eighth-mile stake drew to the front, Ross being still second, Hosmer falling back to third, and Conley being in the rear. The latter soon spurted, however, and got to the front at the one-half mile, taking Hosmer's and Teemer's water. There was a spirited struggle for the lead, but Hosmer stopped rowing and claimed a foul, which was not allowed. He then rowed over the course, but naturally was way in the rear. The stake was turned by Conley first four lengths ahead of Teemer, Ross being third. There was a good race home, but Conley kept the lead, winning in 22:33. Teemer got second in 22:53; Ross third, in 22:63.

Courtney Sued for the Price of His Boats.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy has sued Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, the sculler, for five notes held by the bank to the amount of $949.49. They were sent to Union Springs for collection, but were protested. The notes were received by Waters & Son in payment for several of their shells which Courtney had purchased. Courtney claims the boats were much too light and unfit for use.

IOWA STATE FAIR.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The State Fair was attended today by fully 60,000 people, which is much the largest attendance in any one day in the society's history. Gov. Kirkwood spoke upon the needs of a higher education. The Indian war-chiefs who were expected to appear as an attraction at the fair failed to materialize.

RAILROADS.

Can a Shipper Designate the Road Over Which His Goods Are to Be Sent?

The East-Bound Pool Thinks He Cannot, Hence an Injunction.

Trouble Between the Iowa Trunk Line Association and the Union Pacific.

Can Freight Be Diverted from One Line to Another?—Commissioner Midgley Presented with Another Opportunity to Demonstrate His Ingenuity.

The question whether the railroads can divert freight from one road to another in order to enable them to equalize their pooling percentages has not been disposed of by the action of the Southwestern Railway Association at its meeting last Tuesday, when it was decided to require shippers hereafter to consent to the diversion of their goods if deemed necessary or no through bills of lading would be given. Another injunction was granted yesterday, as will be seen elsewhere, which is quite likely to bring the matter to an issue, as in this case the same action cannot be taken by the railroads as has been in the case of the Continental Sugar Refinery of Boston against the Southwestern Railway Association. The suit is brought by Clark, Gallup & Co., a prominent grain-shipping firm of this city, against the Grand Trunk and the Great Eastern Fast Freight Line, which transacts the through business over the Grand Trunk, to prevent the latter road from diverting the freight of this firm to other roads in the Eastern pool. This firm represents that it ships from twenty to twenty-five car-loads of grain daily, and as it is mostly to points in the State of Maine no other line can handle it with the same dispatch as the Grand Trunk. This brings the matter to an issue. The through freight traffic of the Eastern roads is not transacted by the roads themselves, as is the case with the Western roads, but by regularly constituted and incorporated fast-freight lines. If the Eastern roads should also decide that shippers not willing to have their freight diverted cannot have through bills of lading it would compel them to change entirely their present system of transacting their through business. All the fast-freight lines would have to be discontinued and the roads would have to transact their own through business. This the railroads cannot well afford to do, as it would subject them to far more inconvenience and trouble than it would the shippers. Besides some of the fast-freight lines are not conducted on the cooperative plan, but are owned by individual parties. The Merchants' Dispatch, for instance, is almost completely owned by the Vanderbilts, and this line is as much, if not more, a source of profit to them as any of their roads. They have so much money invested in this line that they cannot well afford to abandon it. For these reasons the Eastern lines cannot avoid to defend the suits brought against them, unless they decide to abandon the scheme of equalizing their percentages by diversion of freight, and by doing this they must also abandon the scheme of settling their differences in gross money payments. A gross money pool cannot be carried on unless the differences can be reduced to a minimum by diversion of freight. The managers of the Eastern roads meet in New York today for the purpose of investigating charges against certain lines for cutting rates. The question raised by the injunction suit will have to be settled before any steps can be taken to stop the cutting of rates. The diversion of freight is necessary to prevent the cutting of rates, because if a line is suspected of having cut the rates the business on which the cut is thought to have been made is ordered to be shipped over another line. The penalties provided for cutting rates do not reach the source of the evil, because it is almost an impossibility to convict a road for having cut the rates, and therefore the diversion of the freight from the suspected road is at present the only way by which roads can be prevented from giving special rates. The Joint Executive Committee will find it a most difficult task to agree upon a new plan for carrying out their pooling agreement successfully, yet it is not to be supposed that they will abandon the pool. The prospects for a large business this fall and winter are very flattering, and they are not likely to sacrifice large profits by inaugurating a rate war. None of the roads are in a condition to stand a war of this kind, and they will therefore find some new device by which high rates can be maintained without giving shippers an opportunity to annoy them with lawsuits. So much seems to be certain, however, that the scheme of diverting east-bound freight will have to be abandoned, or the shippers are determined to have the right at least to say over which route their business is to be shipped.

A Bill to Prevent Discrimination by the East-Bound Pool.

Some time ago the Boston Sugar Refinery filed a bill against Commissioner J. W. Midgely and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, attacking the legality of the association of railroads known as the "West-Bound Pool," and asking for an injunction to prevent the Rock Island Road from turning over to other lines in the pool freight consigned to it alone by complainant. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Moran, and yesterday a similar bill was filed in the Circuit Court calling in question the validity of the organization known as the "East-Bound Pool." The complainants in this case are Gallup, Clark & Co., who are extensive grain shippers. They represent that they ship some 12,500 bushels of grain East every day, necessitating the employment of twenty or twenty-five cars. In order to enable them to compete successfully with others shippers they find it absolutely necessary to employ the most expeditious agencies for transportation. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, by reason of its branch roads and connections through the New England States, offers the greatest facilities for complainants' business, and is exclusively used by them. The road is a member of the East-Bound Pool, a voluntary association of roads without legal existence, and an organization which, as is claimed, lives above law, and is an oppressive monopoly, organized for the sole purpose of controlling all eastern-bound freights and fixing prices for transportation. The Grand Trunk Road, in obedience to the pool, refuses to carry complainants' grain by its own line, but insists on its right to transport the same at its will by other roads. Complainants have frequently asked that their grain be shipped by the Great Eastern Fast Freight Line, an organization connected with the Grand Trunk Road and formed for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of its freight, but the Traffic Manager, George B. Reeve, has refused to comply with such request, and has intimated his intention to send the grain by the Lake Shore and other roads. The facilities of the Grand Trunk for delivering freight in New England are so much greater than those of any other roads in the pool that complainants feel it necessary to their business to have their rights over this road protected. They claim that the east-bound pool is an illegal organization, organized for the purpose of creating a monopoly; that the Grand Trunk is absolutely bound to carry their grain when they ask it to do so, and they ask for an injunction to prevent the Grand Trunk and its Traffic Manager, George B. Reeve, and General Manager, Samuel R. Calloway, from sending any of their consignments by any other line or by any other way than they order. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Moran.

The Trouble Between the Iowa Trunk Line Association and the Union Pacific Regarding the Division of Rates.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the Iowa Trunk Line Association held another meeting yesterday at Commissioner Midgley's office and further discussed the question of division of rates with the Union Pacific. There were present T. J. Potter and E. P. Ripley, Burlington; R. R. Cable and W. M. Sage, Rock Island; S. S. Merrill, Roswell Miller, and A. C. Bird, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Marvin Hughitt and H. C. Wicker, Chicago & Northwestern; H. M. Hoxie and George Olds, Missouri Pacific and Wabash; J. F. Tucker, Illinois Central.

The matter was discussed for several hours, and, although it was the unanimous opinion that the Iowa pool lines were being unjustly treated by the Union Pacific in the matter of divisions and through rates between stations on the Union Pacific Railway and points on and east of the Mississippi River, yet no action was taken. The Commissioner was instructed to arrange for a meeting, as soon as practicable, between the General Freight Agents of the Iowa pool lines and Freight-Traffic-Manager Vining, of the Union Pacific, to prepare some plan by which a more equitable division of through rates can be made than has been heretofore.

The Union Pacific, it seems, has acted very arbitrarily in this matter, and all efforts thus far made by the Iowa lines to bring about a conference at which the difficulties could be discussed and some satisfactory arrangement be made have been ignored by the Union Pacific officials. The Union Pacific, it is stated, has under the present arrangement the right to make the rates on business to and from Union Pacific points. It has made use of this privilege without consulting the Iowa lines and granted rebates to certain shippers which it compels the Iowa lines to pay. A claim of $51,000, it is stated, has thus been presented by the Union Pacific and paid under protest by the Iowa lines. The latter are unwilling to pay any more such claims, and demand a voice in making rates and divisions. The continuation of through-billing by the Union Pacific and the recognition of the basis of divisions with that road, it is claimed, are fraught with extreme peril to the roads east of the Missouri; hence, in self-protection, no time ought to be lost in so modifying the arrangements as to require local rates to be made alike by west and east of the Missouri with such assistance at junction or competitive points as may be found necessary.

Some decisive action regarding this trouble would no doubt have been taken before now but for the fact that none of the roads are willing to place themselves on record individually, fearing that the Union Pacific may punish such line or lines by favoring the other roads, and for this reason extra precautions have thus far been taken to prevent the proceedings from being reported in the papers. In order to prevent the Union Pacific from practicing discrimination against any one of the lines it was deemed necessary by the Iowa Trunk-Line Association to secure entire harmony in this matter between all the lines before taking decisive action.

The First Train on the Mexican National.

SALTILLO, Mex., Sept. 5.—The first train on the Mexican National Railroad arrived this evening. The whole town was out to witness the great event.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought here five car-loads of European emigrants, and three car-loads arrived by the Michigan Central.

On and after this day, and until further notice, the train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaving there at 3:05 p. m. and 5 p. m. will run to Oconomowoc Saturdays only; returning Mondays, arriving at Chicago at 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

W. J. Duddleson, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Flint & Père Marquette Railroad, died at Flint, Mich., last Monday. He had been connected with this road for the last fifteen years, and was at the time of his death 35 years of age. His remains will be interred today.

Mr. S. D. Caldwell, General Manager of the Red-Line Transit Company, makes official announcement of the discontinuance of the joint agency for foreign freight at Chicago, and that the foreign business of this line will be conducted hereafter at the agency of the line, 64 and 66 Clark street; W. B. Williams, agent.

It is reported that the Presidency of the Denver & Rio Grande has been tendered to Stephen T. Arnot, Mayor of Elmira, N. Y., and a prominent banker. It is understood that he asked time to consider the proposition, and that in the event of his acceptance Mr. Lovejoy, of Philadelphia, will accept the Vice-Presidency.

The new suburban line of the Illinois Central to South Chicago is proving a greater success than was anticipated. Although the company put on seven daily trains when the road was opened, last Sunday, for this number, has already been found insufficient to accommodate the business, and next Sunday two additional trains will be put on the line.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has just made a contract for the construction of thirty miles of road southwest from Kenesaw, Neb. This is a part of the new cut-off on the Burlington & Missouri River sixty-five miles in length, which when completed will shorten the line to Denver about thirty miles. The Burlington is also building a new line from De Witt, Neb., west twenty-five miles.

Mr. S. R. Callaway, President, and James Walsh, General Manager, of the Belt-Line Railway Company made a trip of inspection over the line. The entire line from South Chicago to the junction with the Chicago & Pacific Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, crossing or connecting with every line centering in this city, is now completed and in active operation. The low transfer rates recently announced have given quite an impetus to the business of the road.

Mr. Perkins, representing Mr. De Pue, joint agent of the east-bound pool from St. Louis, was in this city yesterday to post himself regarding the weighing of east-bound freight as practiced by the Eastern roads in this city, it being the intention of the St. Louis east-bound roads to make a similar arrangement regarding the weighing of freight at that point. In the absence of Joint-Agent Moore Mr. Bowles took Mr. Perkins around and showed him how the thing is done.

A SEVERE STORM.

Damage Done by a Young Tornado in New York State.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—A terrible hurricane, with hail, rain, and severe thunder and lightning, passed over Niagara County last night at about 8 o'clock. It nearly reached the dignity of a first-class tornado. A regular swath was mown by the whirling winds in some places, and a large amount of damage is reported along its path. In the Town of Newfane the barn of William Condon was entirely destroyed by fire caused by lightning, together with all his crops, implements, etc.; loss $2,000, insurance $700. The railroad depot at Newfane Station was unroofed, and the roof sailed away into a neighboring field. Fences, trees, and chimneys were blown down in this city and elsewhere, but the worst devastation occurred at Middleport, twelve miles east, where, all in a few seconds, the iron roof of a four-story canning factory, 60 by 100 feet in dimensions, was lifted like a feather, carried about 200 feet, and dropped upon the house of T. P. Barnes, crushing it in. A section of the flying roof just blew by a gentleman, and, striking a tree twelve inches thick, cut it down instantly. The roofs were taken from the barns of Messrs. Breys, Casey, Fermoil, and the large warehouse of C. W. Odell, and a number of stout evergreens mowed down as with a knife. Several people were injured. The damage is very heavy in Middleport. The storm lasted about thirty minutes.

WASHINGTON.

The Chicago Post-Office Granted Twenty-five Additional Letter-Carriers—Bonds Redeemed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—First-Assistant-Postmaster-General Hatton decided today to give the Chicago office, immediately, twenty-five additional letter-carriers. More may possibly be given in the fall. Twenty-five is all at present. Mr. Rawlins, Superintendent of Letter-Carriers, left for home tonight. Special-Agent Stuart was not at all disappointed at the fact that he was not promoted to be Chief Postal Inspector. He never solicited the place, but all the Senators and Representatives of the Northwest voluntarily sent recommendations for his promotion.

INSPECTION DISCONTINUED.

Orders have been issued from the office of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service to the Board of Health at Pensacola directing a discontinuance of house-to-house inspection in that place.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The amount of bonds received at the Treasury Department today for redemption under the 131st call is $1,040,000. In the Treasury circular of Aug. 15 last it was stated that each redemption-day bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 would be received for redemption under this call. Today is the third redemption-day, but bonds received for redemption to-date, including receipts, amount to only $10,867,800.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Blaze at the Stock-Yards Sweeps Seven Acres of Cattle-Pens.

Many Animals Burned Alive and Others Maimed—The Estimated Loss.

One, if Not More, Persons Killed During the Progress of a St. Louis Fire.

Conflagration at the Stock-Yards—The Loss on Cattle and Pens Over $30,000.

A fire broke out in the Baltimore & Ohio Division of the Union Stock-Yards cattle-pens about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which at one time threatened to do a vast amount of damage, but the wind, which had been blowing quite strong up to that time, fortunately died down. As it is, the loss will amount to between $20,000 and $30,000.

The fire is supposed to have caught from the spark of a passing locomotive. It started about five pens south of the main entrance to the Stock-Yards and just east of the Exchange. The material of which the pens are composed being very dry, and a considerable amount of hay and other combustible material being scattered through them, the fire spread fast, and in a short time the flames spread over a large portion of Division A, or the Wabash Division, and ran south nearly to the viaduct on Forty-third street. At one time the Exchange itself was in great danger. The scale-house, situated in this division, was also spared.

As fast as possible the gates of the pens were opened and the cattle were allowed to escape, but many perished in the flames before they could be driven away. Others were badly burned and maimed so that they had to be shot. The scene was one of wild confusion; bellowing cattle were rushing madly around, endangering the firemen, who were trying to confine the flames within the limits. The fire engines stationed in the yards for some reason were delayed in getting to work, ten or fifteen minutes being wasted. The Town of Lake Fire Department, which was soon on hand, was reenforced by engines 2, 28, and 29 and truck 8 from the city, and did as well as the supply of water would allow. From twenty-five to thirty head of cattle were burned to death, and from forty to fifty had so badly burned that they had to be killed.

The stock burned was mostly the property of cow jobbers. The fire, which is estimated to have covered about seven acres of territory, went out almost as quickly as it started, the material being quickly consumed. The burned district extends from a point about 100 feet south of the main entrance to within about the same distance of the Forty-third-street viaduct on the south, being between 400 and 500 feet in length and from 100 to 150 feet in width. The loss to the Stock Yards Company is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The loss on cattle is estimated at from $2,000 to $5,000, on which there is no insurance.

A Blaze at St. Louis Involving the Loss of a Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the shaving shute of the Missouri Planing-Mill, No. 811 Cass avenue, this afternoon, and soon spread through the building. On the second floor were about a dozen workmen. The place was a regular trap with a brick wall on three sides and a single window on the fourth. The staircase was rendered impassable by smoke and fire before a single man had escaped. In fact, the flames le

THE FALL TRADE.

A Comprehensive Review of the Prospects for Chicago's Fall Trade.

The Indications All Point to Business Activity and General Prosperity.

All the Crops, Except Corn, Are Now Assured in the Tributary Districts.

If Fine Weather Continues the Corn Harvest Will Be Saved—A Flattering Outlook.

A careful and comprehensive review of the condition and prospects of the fall trade as affecting the city has been prepared by THE TRIBUNE, and is now presented. The indications are that the season has never opened more satisfactorily or with such a feeling of confidence. While the season's crops remained doubtful trade was uncertain, buyers making very limited purchases, or else holding off altogether, but now that the crops are substantially beyond question the season has fairly opened in a most promising manner. All crops, with the exception of corn, are already secure, and the only doubtful corn crop is the belt covering Northern Illinois and Iowa and Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin, where three more weeks of good weather, without frost, are still necessary to insure a plenteous harvest. This, however, is now a matter of comparative unimportance, as the farmers are not dependent so much on the result of the corn crop. The oat, wheat, hay, barley, and other crops are already assured, while a large proportion of the farmers depend mainly on their stock and dairy proceeds which are also good this season. A good return in the corn crop in the districts referred to is all that is wanted to make a universally good harvest, but the crops, as a whole, over that section of country on which Chicago is mainly dependent are already practically assured. An abundant crop may result in a reduction of the prices of produce. This, however, will tend only to the benefit of trade, as cheap food and general prosperity go hand in hand.

Trade altogether, except in one or two minor departments, is in an active, healthy condition, and the general prospects for the season were never better since Chicago first became a commercial centre.

DRY GOODS.

The condition and prospects of the dry-goods trade are most satisfactory, the unanimous feeling of the leading wholesale merchants being that this will be by far the best season Chicago ever had. As the season has only just opened, this consensus of opinion is of course more the result of outside indications than actual facts. The sales up to the present are considerably in advance of any former year for the same period, and are from 15 to 20 per cent in advance of last year. Prices have never been lower than at present, some lines being sold less than manufacturer's cost, the result of the overproduction of the last few months. The natural tendency of low prices is a proportionately increased consumption.

The collections for the summer's trade have been good, the country merchants being reported as "full of money," and paying their bills promptly. The general buoyancy and feeling of confidence among visiting merchants has been a common subject of remark, especially during the last few days. There has been a large influx of country buyers during the present week, most of whom have been holding back until the season's crop would be assured. Most of them acknowledge that their stocks are lower than they have been for years, and all of them look confidently forward to a first-class fall and winter trade. The Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Missouri people have been especially noted as buying freely. One healthy characteristic of the Western trade this season is that the demand is for a good quality of goods only, the trashy goods usually denominated "slop," which often take a prominent place in the market, being practically unsalable this year. Customers east of Chicago are less buoyant and buying with more caution, but are equally confident of a good season.

The demand for woolen and heavy, warm goods is noted as very large, while stocks are only in moderate supply. In some houses many lines in these goods are sold ahead and orders taken for future delivery only—that is, delivery as quick as the manufacturers can turn them out.

Chicago is rapidly extending her distributive territory year by year. This is true not only in the dry-goods trade, but in almost all other departments. Not only Northwest and West is there a large increase, but also South and East, and in those districts which have heretofore been considered as practically open to Eastern houses only. "There is quite a large sprinkling of the Southern trade coming here voluntarily this season," said Mr. Walker, of Burke, Walker & Co. "The Southerners have been so conservative in former years that little or no attempt has been made by Chicago to force a trade in that direction, but all that condition of things promises to soon be changed. The West and Northwest is our own—the Eastern houses cannot compete with us here and live."

"Our territory is rapidly extending," said Mr. Fair, Marshall Field & Co.'s general manager, "not only in one or two directions, but in every direction. The bulk of the goods are laid down as cheap in Chicago as in New York, and the main ground of contest is Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan."

"The Northwestern and Western trade is ours, and we are fighting the East on their own territory," said Mr. Chumasero, J. V. Farwell & Co.'s general manager. "New York, Chicago's main opponent, has been practically frozen out of the market."

The increase in this season's trade is in a good measure due to the trade coming here which formerly went East, though the general prosperity of the season and the rapid growth of the Northwest are prime factors also. The Western merchants are now appreciating the value of coming often to market—this is one cause of the preference for Chicago. Merchants who formerly went twice a year to the East now come every six or eight weeks to Chicago, and buy only as the necessities of their trade demand, and instead of carrying large stocks they thereby make the wholesale houses do it for them. Besides, it is now universally acknowledged that the houses here carry fully as large and well assorted stocks as the New York houses, and in this case the saving in freight is alone sufficient to keep the Western trade to this city. A great part of the goods are brought here by water, the freight thereby being very low, and by special arrangements with manufacturers, and the judicious use of capital, the merchants of this city are now able to have the great bulk of their goods laid down in the city as cheap as in New York. The Ohio and Michigan people cannot understand how Chicago can ship goods as cheap as New York, but they are rapidly being educated to a knowledge of that fact. There is just another point to it, and that is, that Chicago merchants work as a rule for smaller profits.

The system of dating forward, which has been growing for the last few years, is strongly condemned by Chicago traders. It is frowned upon by New York people mainly with a view to controlling the Western trade, and also because the paper could be readily negotiated on Wall street. The Chicago merchants are all fighting against it, and this season will see much less dating forward than ever before. The custom primarily arose from travelers pushing their goods before the season had fairly begun or the customers were ready to buy. This system is given as the principal cause of Chicago not making harder in Southern territory. The Southerners want fully double the time the merchants here are willing to give, the aim here being to keep as close to a cash business as possible with the natural result of having a better trade on a cash basis. The result of this disposition on the part of Chicago merchants has been to leave a good deal of the Southern trade to New York, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. "We don't call offers of dating ahead legitimate means to procure trade, and if people cannot trade on a legitimate basis we don't want their custom," was the substance of the remarks made by the heads of several leading firms when speaking on this subject. The principal, if not the only, dating forward done by the best houses here is in some heavy lines of goods which will not be turned over until late in the season.

Altogether the prospects for the dry-goods fall trade are all that need be desired. The steady, active condition of trade is regarded as better than anything in the nature of a sudden boom with its consequent reaction.

GROCERIES.

All accounts agree that during the last spring the grocery business was very dull. As one house says: "It had no life in it." With most dealers the summer trade was very little if any better. At a fair estimate the volume of the grocery trade was not, during the spring and summer in Chicago, more than 85 per cent of what it has been. In the meanwhile prices have been lower perhaps than ever before. Coffees are somewhat different from other groceries. Last December they were so low that the growers in Santos, Brazil, threw away 60,000 bags because they were not worth shipping. Since the establishment of the coffee exchange in New York they have become a speculative article, like wheat, especially in New York City; and since May the price of them has gradually risen.

The fall trade in groceries is late, some say two weeks and some say six weeks. In volume it is not at present more than 90 per cent of what it should be. Sprague, Warner & Co. are doing a full fall trade, but attribute it to new trade rather than to a full trade. There is not only in Chicago, but all over the country, a spirit of economy in the use of groceries. Retail dealers report to the wholesale merchants that the man who used to buy ten pounds of sugar makes eight do now. They think people are buying little and often, but as much in the aggregate as ever; but other dealers are certain that the aggregate is less also. The cause of the lateness and reduced volume of trade is without doubt the condition of the crops. The uncertainty in which the wheat and corn crops were involved by the late season, especially in the North and West, has been exactly reflected in the lateness and weakness of the grocery trade. These crops have steadily improved for the last month, and the volume of the wholesale grocery trade in Chicago has steadily increased during the same period. These crops matured first in the South and West, and the customers from these regions have been the first to arrive in this market. Up to the present time collections have been very good where there has been cautious buying, but in some other instances they have been very poor. There is no despondency, but on the other hand the strongest confidence felt in the future of the fall and winter trade. It is expected not only that the improvement of the last thirty days will continue, but that it will turn out after all the best fall and winter that groceries have ever seen in Chicago.

CLOTHING.

The clothing trade is reported as in a strong, healthy condition. The travelers are all home, and their sales are a small percentage in advance of last year. A good volume trade is being done, customers coming well in, and the prospects for the season excellent. The collections are rather better than last year, and there have been no failures of any importance. Stocks in the country are reported as far run down, and though buyers held off early in the season the trade latterly has made up for it. The trade in summer goods was light owing to the moderate heat of the season, and there is a good deal of surplus stock held over, but the trade in heavier goods has been proportionately active.

Chicago has a practical monopoly of the Western and Northwestern trade, and some of the merchants have latterly been pushing South also. Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah are well covered by Chicago firms, and also Montana, Wyoming, and New Mexico, though the trade of the latter district is of comparatively little import. The trade is also being pushed in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the northern portion of Mississippi, as well as in several other Southern States. Until quite recently this field was practically closed to Chicago. Some firms are making a special push on the Texas trade.

One reason why the Southern trade has been left mainly to Cincinnati and St. Louis is that a different class of goods is in demand there, and these cities have made a specialty of catering to that trade. Rather, it may be said, that is the only clothing trade Cincinnati and St. Louis have. A much better class of goods are made here than in any other manufacturing city in the country, and now the Chicago merchants get a foothold the trade is secured. In job goods and all the cheap slop trade Chicago cannot compete, the goods here being made by tailors and got up in good style, whereas in Philadelphia, for instance, the principal work is done by women, and in all other Eastern cities cheap labor is made an important factor in the cost of production.

Customers are reported as buying exceptionally large bills of goods latterly, and both buyers and sellers confidently look forward to a first-class fall and winter's trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Chicago has now become the recognized headquarters for honest, substantial goods in the boot and shoe trade, and to this fact as much as to the prosperity of the season the increase in this year's trade is mainly attributed. The trade is reported as being exceptionally good in the West and Northwest, and the fall trade generally as being much larger than ever before. There are one or two merchants who do not speak quite so confidently as this, but the general feeling is of a most jubilant character. Not only is there a monopoly of the whole trade which legitimately belongs to Chicago, but the trade of Texas, Arkansas, and other Southern districts which was formerly divided between St. Louis and the Eastern cities is now rapidly centering in this city. The large trade up to yesterday's date is generally accepted as a criterion of what is to come, and on this basis the season's trade will have an increased percentage, far outstripping that of any other line of business.

One thing noted is, that there is a very much larger proportion of traders coming to the city to make their selections. In the words of one leading merchant, "Western merchants don't go East any more for their purchases."

Slop goods only are sold in the West by Eastern houses, and the trade in these is confined to the larger towns. Even in these cheap goods Chicago jobbers hold their own, buying the goods in Boston and other cheap manufacturing centres, and reshipping them to the Middle States, where, by having purchased judiciously and being content with very small margins, they are able to undersell the Eastern people themselves, the freight handicap notwithstanding. The trade in the home-manufactured goods, which is the staple trade of the West, is rapidly on the increase, and the territory of distribution greatly extending. All local manufacturers are pushed to their utmost capacity to fill orders. There is no boom, but a steady, strong, legitimate business.

The system of dating ahead is said to be increasing, and is deprecated by all the leading firms. They say, however, that it is almost impossible to get on without it, owing to the keen competition in the home trade, and the fact that the Boston and other merchants practice the system largely as a means of inducing custom.

The collections have been good. There has been an increase in the number of failures, but Chicago has suffered less from this cause than the Eastern cities. The great failures down East which have been so heavily felt there will not, it is said, have any material effect upon the Chicago trade except what may be considered favorable.

On the whole there can be no question that this will be the largest fall and winter trade in the history of the city.

MILLINERY GOODS.

The millinery trade in Chicago has undergone a great change for the better since the spring. In the spring it was about 10 per cent less in volume than it should have been, judging by past years. But, unlike other lines of business, it has opened up this fall at least two weeks earlier than usual. Not only has it begun earlier, but it is from 10 to 15 per cent greater in volume than is usual at this time. This is owing partly to an increase in customers, and partly to the size of the bills, though some customers are buying cautiously. Prices are low, and probably never were lower than they are at this time, with the exception of velvet goods. These goods are at present very fashionable all over Europe, as well as in this country. But the supply does not keep up with the demand, owing to the expensiveness of the machinery and the scarcity of the skilled labor by which they are produced. There is a similar increased demand for feather goods, but prices remain low. There is little or no indication from the retail dealers who come to the city to buy that the consumers are inclined to spend any less money on millinery than usual. As to collections, there are at least no complaints. The trade, like trade in general, waits somewhat on the corn crop, and wholesale dealers, who keep themselves well posted on the condition of the farmers North and West, are very confident that they will do an unusually heavy business this fall, unless all the reports they have turn out false and all signs fail.

LIGHT HARDWARE.

In the lighter hardware business there has not been the same depression in the past as in other lines of business. In the first months of the year there was a falling off in this business, but before the spring was over some dealers, at least, were doing the usual amount. For the last sixty days, except the last week, trade was dull again, but for a week or ten days it has shown a very gratifying improvement. Still, with some merchants, it is apparently a week or two late. As to volume, it is perhaps 10 per cent less than an average at this time of the year, though some merchants claim to be doing at least the usual amount of business. Prices are low, owing to overproduction, and perhaps they were never lower than they are at present, with the single exception of Russia iron, which scarcer and dearer than usual. Even nails is now no dearer, though the strikes diminished the production 500,000 kegs within the last year. Prices are so low, indeed, that the original manufacturers are making no money at all at present, though, as trade revives, they may improve. Reports as to collections vary a great deal, some merchants finding that they have improved lately and some that they have become harder lately; but it is evident that they have not been as easy as desired. The outlook for the fall and winter is not at all disheartening. Every dealer in Chicago expects the fall and winter trade, before it is through with, to sum up as good as it has done any year in the past, and possibly to exceed any other year.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

The heavy hardware business has been for a year past in better condition than the lighter hardware business. Even during last spring and summer there was no cause for complaint, the volume of business comparing very favorably with the volume of any preceding year, though prices ranged lower. The fall trade, it is true, is backward. Some say that it is as much as two or three weeks late, and this fact is attributed, as in other lines, to the lateness of the season and the uncertainty of some of the crops. Still, the volume of trade is not much less than usual at this time of the year, and there is every indication of continued improvement. Prices are very low—as low, it is said, as they were during the panic, just before the revival of business. However, there are signs of improvement in that direction also. A great many small factories have been compelled to close up, and as they had to sell at any price they could in order to sell at all, they used to pull down prices, and their retirement from the field will have a tendency to restore high prices. The complaints in some lines of business that it was hard to make collections have no parallel in this business. The reports come in from all directions from the traveling men that bills were never paid so readily. The prospects for the future are said to be flattering. The best customers of the dealers in heavy hardware are the wagonmakers and the manufacturers of agricultural implements. These classes have communicated with the heavy hardware dealers on the subject of the outlook, and the impression they give is that a larger trade than ever may be expected this fall and the coming winter.

DRUGS.

The drug business is said to have no seasons. It is true different drugs are bought only or mostly in certain seasons of the year, but as to the volume of business done there is no regular ebb and flow through summer, fall, winter, and spring, as in other lines of business. But though not subject to uniform fluctuations, it is not exempt from occasional depression. The drug business in the early spring in Chicago was very slow, but as the spring and summer wore away it gradually and constantly improved. The summer trade was in every respect healthy and satisfactory. It was perhaps rather remarkable for small and cautious buying, but while the purchases were small they were also very frequent, so that at the end of the season the sales amounted to more than they did the year before. As the fall opens the trade if anything is better in every respect than during the summer. In this respect this branch of trade seems to be the one that is entirely independent of the influence of the seasons and the crops. The earliest customers come from Idaho, Utah, Montana, and California, and, strange to say, no explanation can be given of this fact, unless it be that, as the goods are longer on the way, they need to be started earlier. As in the case of hardware, the prices of drugs were never lower than they are at the present time. This condition of things has been aggravated by the revised tariff, which went into operation July 1. On nutmegs the tariff was 20 cents a pound, but now they are free. On oil of lemon the tariff was 50 cents a pound, but now it is free. On oil of neroli the tariff was 50 per cent, but now this also is free. So also the tariff of 20 per cent on asafetida has been removed, and the tariff of $1 a pound on croton oil has been reduced 50 cents. Arrowroot is now free that used to be taxed 30 cents on the pound, and cinnamon that used to be taxed 10 cents, cinnamon-buds that used to be taxed 20 cents, and mace that used to be taxed 25 cents. Peppers and pimento are freed from a five-cent tax, and the tariff on all essential oils has been much reduced. Of course these changes have dragged prices down considerably, and yet the volume of business is about 10 per cent greater now than it was at this time last year. Business has been very little affected by the tariff changes, inasmuch as it was anticipated a long time before it went into effect, and dealers were careful not to get caught with a large stock of a drug that was about to be cheapened. The tariff has left quinine untouched, but for some reason there has been a great falling off lately in the sale of that drug. The merchants in this line of business report money easy with the retail dealers, and collections very good, and never better. Manufacturers of drugs, like manufacturers of iron, are in bad shape, and are making no money. Good as the business has been this year up to the present time dealers are expecting an expansion of trade this fall and winter and looking forward to unprecedented prosperity.

HATS AND CAPS.

The demand in the hat and cap trade is active and prices steady. Collections are reported good and failures few. Travelers are all home, and the sales show a small increase over last year. Customers are now buying large bills, and the prospects for a big season were never so good in this city. The country buyers have allowed their stocks to run low as a preparation for hard times, and bought only with extreme caution until a recent date, but now that good crops are an assured fact the trade has been rapidly increasing in volume, and it is confidently stated that the increase for the season will be from 20 to 25 per cent over last year. Buyers who formerly went East now purchase in Chicago, so that this city has got a complete grip of the Western trade. Manufacturers here are also pushing their trade in the Middle States with very satisfactory results. The system of dating forward is a serious evil in this trade, the result being that customers who do not save discount have their fall goods bought before their spring goods are paid for. They are thus floating on paper, and the wholesale trade left to take too many chances. The general statement is that the tone of the Western trade was never better than at the present time.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The outlook in the wine and liquor trade is comparitively good—rather better than last year. The collections have been good, and there have been very few failures. The trade in imported goods is reported as in excellent condition, with prospect of a first-class season.

The outlook for the whisky trade is only fair. The usual amount of goods will no doubt be handled by the wholesale dealers, but at a small profit. Especially is this the case with Kentucky goods, on account of the very large amount of those goods on which the tax must be paid this fall in excess of the actual requirements of the trade, the three years' bonding period having expired on them. The distillers of the Western Export Association have formed another pool, to run for a year from Sept. 1, and on account of the large quantity of goods which will be forced on the market for the reason stated they have decided to run only 25 per cent of their producing capacity during the year. In case the legislation to extend the bonding period which has been asked for from Congress should be put in force the outlook for the trade would be very favorable, and even the wholesale dealers would make money on the goods they now carry.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will cure your Catarrh, and do away with that sickening odor of the breath.

"NUMBER NINE."

The Queen of Beauty Wants $20,000 Damages for a Caricature.

A Declaration Which Sets Out the Wrongs of This "Neat, Comely, and Genteel" Person.

Last spring an enterprising firm of local showmen conceived the notion of instituting a "contest of beauty" by which the public, or that minority of it which chose to pay 10 cents a head for the privilege of attending the contest, should be allowed to decide which of the competitors was the most be autiful woman. For that purpose about a dozen females of varying ages and degrees of ugliness were induced to allow their venerable charms to be gazed at by the crowd of curiosity-seekers for about four weeks, until the contest was over. Each person who gained admission was given a ticket which he could deposit in favor of the fair and ancient damsel he considered the most bewitching. The candidates for public favor were all numbered. By common consent, or the suggestion of some wag, No. 9, whom the most fertile imagination of the most callow youth could not invest with the shadow of romance, was tacitly selected as the favored one. As she gently glided into the room, sweeping the cobwebs from the ceiling and the cigar-stumps from the floor with equal impartiality, the crowd grasped the situation in an instant, and the tickets poured into her box.

THE COSTLY CRAYON.

When the so-called contest was over No. 9 was made happy by the receipt of $250 as the first prize, and the managers reaped a goodly sum, and there it was supposed the matter ended. The whole affair developed into such an undeniable burlesque, such an unequivocal huge joke, that it would seem no one could put any other interpretation on it. The managers of a cartoon company at No. 233 Dearborn street subsequently made a large picture in colored crayons of No. 9 and placed it in their show-window. This picture was copied from a photograph, and though not a wonderful work of art was evidently intended to be a likeness, and by no means a caricature. But No. 9, whose name is M. Arabella Johnson, saw her portrait, and a desire for vengeance lighted up her eye. She demanded that the picture should be removed from the store window, but the impassive proprietor, insensible to so much feminine loveliness, replied profanely that he would be consigned to a place known for its exceedingly tropical temperature first. Then the lady threatened suit with no better effect. She retired in good order, but after nursing her wrath nearly two months carried her threat into execution, and yesterday commenced an action for $20,000 damages against the firm which had made light of her beauty. The declaration in the case is almost unique in literature, and and delicious irony of the document, when the circumstances of the case are considered, is enough to make the white-robed statues of justice in the gloomy court-rooms fall into convulsions of laughter. The fair damsel is far too modest to call herself beautiful, but the self-complacent way in which she alludes to herself as "neat, genteel, and comely," and the refreshing simplicity with which she remarks that the prize was awarded to her on account of these three qualities, afford sufficient data from which to draw reliable conclusions as to her opinion of herself. Literature would suffer an irreparable loss if the legal document in the present case was mutilated or abridged, and it is given in full as follows:

A MODEL DECLARATION.

M. Arabella Johnson, plaintiff, by Ellis & Snell, her attorneys, complains of John G. F. Clark and John McGreer, defendants, of a plea of trespass on the case.

For that whereas the plaintiff, before and at the time of the committing by the defendants of the several grievances hereafter in this declared, was a person of good name and credit, and of good reputation, and belonged to a family whose reputation was always considered good among the people of this State, and who had held offices of trust at the hands of the good people thereof; that the father of plaintiff was an influential and prominent citizen of the State of Illinois, and for a number of years was a member of the legislature of said State; that plaintiff was and is neat, genteel, and comely-appearing lady, and on account thereof, and of the social position of her family, had always before the time when, etc., been admitted into the best society, and had the respect and good opinion of her acquaintance generally; that before the time when the said time the firm of Kohl & Middleton were carrying on a certain museum in the City of Chicago, in said county, and offered prize to the most beautiful ladies of Chicago and vicinity, who should receive the greatest number of votes from visitors to said museum during a certain space of time to be declared the Queen of Beauty and accorded the first prize for beauty, and some fifteen ladies entered the list as competitors for said prize, and at the solicitation of friends the plaintiff was induced to enter the list of competitors for said prize, and was number nine therein, and was called and known as number nine during all the time said contest lasted, the numbers, however, having nothing to do with respective merits of the fair contestants, but simply to designate the order in which the respective contestants entered their appearance therein. And plaintiff, on account of her good name, neat, genteel, and dignified appearance at and during said contest, she received a much larger vote than any of her competitors, and was justly and duly awarded the first prize for beauty.

Yet the said defendants, who are proprietors of a certain "Cartoon Publishing Company" in the City of Chicago, in the said county, well knowing the premises, but continuing and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff and to bring her into disgrace and ridicule, and to bring her into public disgrace and scandal, etc., in the county aforesaid, caused to be made a certain cartoon, picture, and caricature of the plaintiff, claiming that the same was a correct picture of a photograph of plaintiff, and print thereon the following: "Number nine (meaning the plaintiff), who took the first prize over all competitors for beauty at Kohl & Middleton's Museum," which said picture was made to represent the plaintiff in an unnatural, ludicrous, and ridiculous light by overdrawing certain features of the face, and unnaturally coloring the same, and the said defendants placed the said picture, made as aforesaid, in their show-window in a populous part of said City of Chicago and on a public street thereof, in which window various other ludicrous and ridiculous cartoons were at the same time on exhibition, and continued to exhibit the said picture of plaintiff for a long space of time—to-wit: two months—and refused to desist from so exhibiting the same, though often requested so to do by plaintiff.

By means of the committing of which said several grievances by the defendants the plaintiff has been and is greatly injured in her said good name, credit, and reputation, and brought into public scandal, disgrace, ridicule, and contempt, and has been and is shunned and avoided, ridiculed and laughed at by divers persons, and has been and is otherwise injured to the damages of the plaintiff in the sum of $20,000, and therefore she brings her suit.

THE DEFENDANTS' STORY.

A reporter visited the cartoon publishing establishment at 233 Dearborn street yesterday afternoon, and by courtesy of Messrs. McGreer & Clark obtained a view of the picture which has caused all the trouble. It is simply the enlargement of a photograph taken when the prize beauty was in Boston at the cat show at the West Side Dime Museum some months ago. After her success at the beauty contest the winner became matron of a cat exhibit which the museum management got up, but before the finish she became involved in a quarrel with the managers and withdrew. She then went to New York, but returned to Chicago, and has been about town for some days. The photographs taken while she was matron of the cat show were distributed somewhat promiscuously about town, and it seems one of them fell into the hands of the cartoon publishers on Dearborn street. Said Mr. McGreer, of the cartoon firm, to the reporter yesterday afternoon: "As you can see the water-color is as faithful an enlargement of the original photograph as an artist could produce. There was no effort at caricaturing or exaggeration, and nothing of the sort has been done."

"To what does the beauty object?" asked the reporter.

"After the picture was enlarged it was placed in our show-window. By some means the beauty discovered it, and she demanded that we remove it. We refused. She repeated the demand, and said if it was not removed within forty-eight hours she would bring suit against us. Soon after a lawyer called at the store and after seeing the picture and laughing at the absurdity of bringing suit for damages for such a picture departed. The next thing we knew we were sued in the Superior Court. That is all there is to it."

The reporter was shown the objectionable picture. It is simply a water-color enlargement of the photograph of the beauty done up in a style that really flatters her. See her on a poke bonnet, with plaited braids of hair at the base of an outlandish bang. The picture was made only for a show in the window, and was executed by an artist in less than two hours. Messrs. Clark & McGreer say they have no fear regarding the outcome of the suit.

DUKES' SLAYER.

His Trial Postponed Until the November Term of Court in Consequence of the Serious Illness of an Important Witness.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The trial of young Nutt for the murder of N. L. Dukes was today postponed until the November term of the court. There is a general regret that the young avenger of his father's death and his sister's honor has yet three months to remain in jail before the trial. There seems good ground, however, for the delay, and his counsel would certainly have been open to the criticism of having acted unwisely had he gone to trial now. Mr. Frank Breckenridge, the most important witness for the defense, will be unable to appear in court during this term. He has just been stricken with typhoid fever. The counsel for the defense regret the delay as much as the prisoner. The general public here also feel that the boy ought to have been tried at this term, and they reluctantly accept the postponement as necessary. The young man feels the delay deeply. The jail where he is confined is a miserable old concern, and he is obliged to mingle with the dozen other prisoners confined therein. The rigor of prison life is, however, relaxed so that he gets fair treatment and good food. His mother and sister visit him every day, and he is as comfortable as his surroundings will admit. He preserves the same dignified, gentlemanly deportment that has characterized him ever since the tragedy, and refuses to talk with any one of the shooting. When told that postponement was necessary he said, "I am very sorry, and had hoped this suspense might be soon ended, but I will cheerfully make the best of the necessity that keeps me longer in prison." The feeling in favor of his acquittal is as apparently as strong here as the day he killed his father's murderer, and there seems no doubt that he would be set free had the trial taken place. His counsel refuse to say what pleas they would have set up had the trial taken place, but is is generally believed that the plea of provocation will finally be relied upon. It will be a little more than three months yet before the case will be again called and the details of his defense decided. There were no proceedings in court of moment when the case was thus disposed of. Mr. Playford, of Nutt's counsel, asked the postponement. The Judge heard the doctor's statement of the sick man's condition, and the postponement was ordered. It is understood here that Emery A. Storrs has been engaged to defend young Nutt. The grand jury today found a true bill for murder in the first degree against the prisoner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Senator D. W. Voorhees today received a telegram from the mother of young Nutt, indicted at Uniontown, Pa., for the murder of N. L. Dukes, his father's assassin, asking him to assist in the defense of her son, and has agreed to do so.

WISCONSIN PHYSICIANS.

The State Medical Society in Annual Session at Milwaukee—Interesting Papers Read and Discussed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin State Medical Society began the regular proceedings of the annual session in this city today. In the absence of the President and First Vice-President Dr. Mason, of this city, occupied the chair. Dr. Reeves officiated as Secretary, with Dr. William Thorndyke, of this city, as assistant.

The opening hour of the session was devoted to a discussion of a paper on the subject of recent advances in the practice of medicine by Dr. J. L. Walbridge, of Berlin. The important modifications of the pathology of the future which may grow out of the recent discoveries relating to the occupation of the human system by bacteria formed an interesting feature of the paper and of the discussions to which it led.

Dr. H. E. Mann, of Marietta, read a paper reciting the history of a case of typhoid-fever with complications, gravel, intestinal lesions having existed without any marked symptoms pointing to them, and other peculiar features having developed. The paper was followed by some discussion.

A paper read by Dr. William Meacher, of Portage, of the Committee on Surgery, contained an interesting consideration of the want of a new antiseptic. Iodoform, the Doctor remarked, seems to be more powerful than carbolic acid, but does not in all cases admit of the same facility of use. Eucalyptus oil deserves favorable notice, and is said by Buckholz to possess three times the strength of carbolic acid, while its smell is pleasant, and it possesses the further important recommendation of not being poisonous. It is, however, still under trial.

Dr. Binney, of Paynette, reported a remarkable case of strangulated hernia, showing the wonderful reparative power of the human system.

The report of the Committee on Obstetrics and Gynæcology, submitted by Dr. J. G. Meacham Jr., of Racine, introduced another theme upon which much discussion took place.

Other reports presented at today's session were those on pathology, by Dr. R. F. Wenzel; on new remedies, by Dr. N. S. Dodson; on ophthalmology, by Dr. R. Hoegh.

Dr. Marks will submit the report of the Finance Committee. Dr. Walter Kempster will read a paper on "Nervous Diseases." The final adjournment of the convention will occur at noon tomorrow.

A FAITHLESS WIFE.

Leaving Her Husband, She Conceals Their Child from Its Father.

READING, Pa., Sept. 3.—Detective Bridgeman, of Boston, left Reading today, having in custody the wife of C. M. Seiders, of Springfield, Mass., who was captured in this city after a close and exciting chase extending over a period of three years. The woman, who was fashionably attired, is accused with having run away with a married man named F. J. Lyons, of Bridgeport, Conn. They took with them a 5-year-old daughter of Mr. Seiders, and to secure this child its father left nothing undone to run down and capture the guilty pair. A few days ago Mr. Seiders and the detective arrived in Reading and consulted the police. It was learned that Lyons and the woman arrived here three months ago. They rented a room on the ground floor of a building nearly opposit the court-house for the sale of sewing-machines. Mr. Lyons is a tall, dark-complexioned man 45 years of age. The woman is about 32, dark-eyed, medium in hight, graceful, ladylike, and handsome. They went as man and wife, and the woman passed much of her time in the store. They obtained boarding at a private house on South Fifth street, a fashionable thoroughfare. Detective Bridgeman and Chief-of-Police Kaucher were soon satisfied that Lyons was the man they wanted, and that the woman was Mrs. Seiders. Mr. Seiders accompanied them to Lyons' boarding-place late last night, and rang the bell. When he was admitted the lady of the house was startled to hear the object of the official visit. She directed them to a second-story front suite of rooms where Lyons and the woman were sleeping. They were aroused, and when Lyons opened the door he expressed indignation that a visit should be made at such an unseemly hour. When Seiders and the detective were seen plainly in the light of the gas, Lyons and the woman were astonished and said nothing further. They were directed to dress themselves, and were then taken to a hotel and locked up in separate rooms closely guarded until this morning. Seiders wanted his child and the officers finally succeeded in inducing the woman to confess that the girl was in North Adams, Mass. Today it was decided to take the woman to Massachussetts, and if her story is found to be correct and the child found safe and well she will probably be released. Lyons was released from custody. Seiders was much affected when he was told that his daughter, Mabel E., was well and in good hands. Seiders says: "In 1880 I was residing with my wife and only daughter in Springfield. I had then been married about six years, and our wedded life had always been pleasant. My home wanted for nothing. During the above year there came to Springfield from Bridgeport, Conn., this man Lyons, who has a wife and two children. He did not bring his family with him, but for some reason left them in Bridgeport, his native place. He became acquainted with my wife, and after a short acquaintance he induced her to run away with him, they taking along my little girl. I have been on the hunt ever since."

THE EXPOSITION.

Opening of the Great Show for the Season of 1883.

An Immense Crowd in Attendance—New and Interesting Features.

With the blare of a brass band, the brilliance of a thousand lights, and the splash of the big fountain, the eleventh annual Inter-State Exposition opened last night. The occasion was marked by no ceremonies: there was no speech-making, but the doors were simply thrown open, and for two hours a large crowd poured in, making the scene as brilliant and animated as it ever was in past years.

There were, perhaps, 15,000 people present, although the estimate of the management places the number somewhat higher. The usual interesting promenades were enjoyed by hundreds of young couples, who wandered from the humming machinery at the northern end, past the gorgeous booths sacred to commerce, and as far as the dismantled and deserted southern part of the building, where the echo of the carpenter's hammer unpleasantly lingered. They paused before the fountain to admire the captive fishes, and if they were lucky enough to find a bench which was unoccupied near the main entrance they sat and enjoyed the strains of an admirably directed band. Climbing the stairs to the gallery they were saluted by the smell of roasted peanuts and of fragrant popcorn, but found little else to interest them there, as the greater part of the space was vacant. But as people go to the Exposition to mingle pleasantly together, to look at each other, and, perhaps, to get a glimpse of art and hear a familiar tune well played, they were not likely to complain, because many of the stalls were empty and some branches of science were not represented.

INTERESTING EXHIBITS.

The management claim that the galleries will be devoted to better exhibits than during former years when cheap concerns monopolized that airy quarter. In the north end there are several silk and cotton weaving machines that are not yet in place, and the carriages that were to be displayed in the southern portion have not yet arrived. But in the main part of the structure everything is in good running order, and nearly every department of trade is represented. An affair that attracted much attention was the Sherman patent elevated railroad, with electric attachment. The attachment was not attached last night, but the car was run back and forth by cable to the great interest of the crowd.

A pleasant surprise to everybody was the playing of the band of thirty-two pieces under the direction of Adolph Liesegang. Popular airs were rendered and evidently relished, for the crowd generously applauded, and Mr. Austin, the solo-cornetist, came in for a good share of the honors.

THE ART DEPARTMENT.

There was an uncomfortable crush in the rooms devoted to painting and sculpture, for this department, as was to be expected, was the main point of attraction. About 9 o'clock, when the crowd was thickest, the lights suddenly went out, leaving the bewildered hundreds in the art room in utter darkness. To some of the young people the accident did not seem to be one that was to be regretted, and, on the whole, it created more amusement than inconvenience. Moreover, it served the purpose of clearing the rooms if only for the space of a few minutes. The pictures excited much favorable comment, and the display was declared equal to any of former years.

At the extreme southern end of the building there was exhibited—a small admission fee being charged—one of Bourguereau's masterpieces, "Nymphs Bathing." The picture gave the spectator no opportunity of judging of the style of bathing suits in France.

Although there are several electric machines on exhibition, the building is illuminated by colored globes running the full circuit of the structure beneath the galleries, and innumerable jets being suspended from the roof. A larger supply of seats in the vicinity of the fountain would be an accommodation which would be appreciated by the pleasure-loving patrons of the Exposition.

THE MORMONS.

Dr. Goodwin on Their Theological Beliefs.

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin addressed a fair-sized audience last night at the First Congregational Church, explaining the doctrine of Mormonism. He began with a statement of the origin of the Latter Day Saints with Joseph Smith and the alleged revelations made to him in 1820 in the western part of New York, and referred to the plates from which the translations of the Book of Mormon were made. The Mormons, he said, held to the Scriptures with us, but added the revelations of Smith. They held to the plurality of gods, claiming there was one Supreme Being and a number of lesser beings. They believed that God or Jehovah had a human form and that man was fashioned after Him, and that man, prior to his existence, was a spirit in another world, and was indeed here to make him better for the world to come. The fall of man was not considered an unfortunate circumstance, but rather as the means of developing man and carrying him to a higher state. Their idea of redemption was analogous to the Christian belief. Children were guiltless up to the age of 8 years, and were then baptized and held accountable.

They believed in the manifestation of the Holy Ghost, and the Lord's Supper was observed, but water was used in the place of wine. The whole Government of Utah was divided into twenty-three Stakes—a phrase adopted from their Bibles—which were in turn subdivided into Councils. He alluded to polygamy as one of the latter revelations and not one of the paramount beliefs of the denomination. A brief reference was made to the doctrine of blood atonement and the duties of the avenging angels, and also to the Mormon belief that the new Jerusalem would be located in Jackson County, Missouri, where a temple had been erected.

Throughout the discourse the speaker confined himself to the theological views of the Mormons.

A CANARD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5.—The reported railroad accident, in which it was said eight or nine soldiers of a Greyville company, which had been in camp in this city, were killed and a number wounded, is a canard, and is supposed to have originated in this city in the following way: A man in a barber-shop was reading in a morning paper about an accident to a stock-train, resulting in eight large mules being burned to death. Just as he concluded the paragraph some one stepped in and inquired: "What's that men killed?" "Yes," was the reply, "nine soldiers killed." From this idle remark originated the story.

A LONG SENTENCE.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 5.—In Gainesville yesterday a jury found C. D. Sharpe guilty of rape, and assessed a punishment of fifty years in the penitentiary. The crime was committed on

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Senator Cullom is at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. Max Lering, of Berlin, Germany, is at the Palmer.

Ernest Farquhar, of London, England, is at the Leland.

John Mayo Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Leland.

D. V. Bell, Collector of Customs at Detroit, is in the city.

Maj. Jacob Wheeler, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

Alexander D. Thorn, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dutton, of Washington, D. C., are at the Palmer.

C. H. Sanford, of New York, and M. E. France, of Cincinnati, are at the Sherman.

Byron Andrews, of Washington, D. C., and George S. St. Clair, of Ishpeming, Mich., are at the Tremont.

Justice Ingersoll yesterday fined J. Kelly and John Maher $20 each for violating the building ordinance.

Col. De Winton, private secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, is at the Palmer with Mrs. De Winton.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, who was at one time Lord Mayor of London, was on Change yesterday and saw the President.

The alarm from Box 412 at 4:35 yesterday morning was caused by fire in Paul Cosker's brick coal-office, No. 503 Noble street. Loss small; no insurance.

The offices of the North Division Street Railway Company will be removed this morning to the new building on the company on the corner of Division and Clark streets.

City-Collector Onahan has received a telegram from New York stating that Father Carroll, whose knee was broken in a street accident, was rapidly recovering, and would soon return home.

Col. John A. Joyce, formerly of Missouri, and now residing in Washington, D. C., is in the city for the purpose of superintending the publication of his book, "A Checkered Life; or, Men I Have Met."

M. Pontlier B. Roberts, Engineer of the English Government at Calcutta, called upon Commissioner Ureqier yesterday. He is here for the purpose of examining the Chicago system of Public Works.

The Rev. William H. Ryder and wife arrived safely from a fifteen months' journey in Europe, and were met by some of their old friends at depot last evening. They will be at home at the Palmer House.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Mannase, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 62 degrees; 9 a. m., 63; 10 a. m., 64; 11 a. m., 65; 12 noon, 67; 1 p. m., 68; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 66. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.71; 6 p. m., 29.75.

Lord Elphinstone, P. du P. Greenfell, and C. A. Greenfell, of London, Eng., and the Hon. A. T. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, were at the Grand Pacific yesterday, having returned from their trip over the Canadian Pacific, and left in the evening for the East.

Martin Mullany has been awarded the contract for constructing sewers in Twenty-second street, from Genesee to Mowry; Robey street, from Twentieth to Twenty-second; and Kedzie, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second. The carpenter work in the new City-Hall was awarded to John McKinley.

Justice Foote yesterday fined John Stone, F. C. Thurber, and John S. Robinson, employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each for stringing wires where they had no business. Six men were arrested on the West Side for stringing telegraph wires on Elston road, between Augusta and Division streets.

Assistant-Postmaster Squiers made complaint yesterday to the Department of Public Works that in a number of places where the streets had been torn up the paving blocks had been so placed about the letter-boxes that the latter were inaccessible to the carriers. The Commissioner promised to attend to the matter.

The stockholders of the proposed new trust company, who own the charter of the old Phenix Bank, met at the office of Mr. H. H. Porter, in Portland Block, yesterday afternoon and voted to change the name to the Metropolitan Trust Company, and to make the capital $1,000,000. It is expected the company will be ready to commence business before the 1st of January.

The convention of the Supreme Council of Chosen Friends resumed its session yesterday, and discussed questions pertaining to the revision of the constitution of the order. The election of officers will take place this morning at 9 o'clock, and in the evening a banquet will be given in Uhlich's Hall, on the North Side, by the thirteen resident lodges. Addresses will be delivered at the banquet.

Emil Puhn, a young hopeful of 18 who is employed by the Brunswick Manufacturing Company and lives with his parents at No. 95 West Washington street, was fined $25 by Justice Woodman yesterday for assaulting his mother and trying to beat his father when the latter interfered. The young man had the money to pay his fine, but is said his parents are in very poor circumstances, getting nothing but abuse from Emil.

The Rev. S. Hall Young, a missionary from Alaska, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping with Dr. S. J. McPherson, at No. 2625 Prairie avenue. He has worked in Alaska for several years, having been assigned to that field by the Presbyterian Home Board of Missions. Since his return he has lectured in several Eastern cities. He will leave Tuesday morning for Indianapolis. Last night he delivered an instructive lecture at the Second Presbyterian Church, on "Alaska and Its Missions."

City Clerk Neumeister has some reasons to offer regarding the discharge of Chief Clerk Moody. He says he was tired of hearing it said that no one but Moody could conduct the affairs of the office. Mr. Moody was given a two weeks' vacation, and should have been back Aug. 20, but did not return then or telegraph or write concerning his prolonged absence. Then Neumeister telegraphed that he contemplated making a change in the office, but Moody did not reply to this telegram for two days. When he did reply he asked if his successor had been appointed and what he (Moody) was wanted in Chicago for. So the next day the change was made.

The Chief of Police of Davenport yesterday telegraphed the Chicago police to arrest Nellie Fash, a 16-year-old colored girl, who had fled from home in company with a colored carporter named Charles Morgan. The depots were watched, and Nellie was arrested in the afternoon just as she stepped from a Rock Island train, but Charles was nowhere to be seen. Nellie, who is a fine-looking octoroon, indignantly denied that she had eloped with any one, declaring that her trip to Chicago was only to visit her aunt, a Mrs. Bryan. She further declared that she had left home because she was treated badly by her father. But she was locked up at the Grand.

Another elevator accident, which very nearly resulted fatally, occurred yesterday in the Dore Block. A young man named Ed Jackson, who was going up-stairs, thoughtlessly stuck his fingers through the wire grating of the sliding door, and when the elevator started it dragged him down and dislocated his shoulder, besides bruising him generally. The elevator-boy, with presence of mind, quickly stopped the motion, or Jackson would have been drawn in between the floor and the shaft and crushed to death. Drs. Steger and Bonnynge, who have offices in the building, removed the sufferer to Dr. Steger's office, where they put his arm in place. He was taken to his home.

Mr. Selden Fish, an attorney, got himself into trouble by prevailing Wednesday last on Mr. Frank Lane, the cashier of the Probate Court, to advance him $35 on a check, alleged to be drawn for $135.65 by one O. H. Laing on the Union Trust Company. When Mr. Fish failed to redeem the check the next day Mr. Lane investigated, and found to his angry surprise that the bank knew no such name as O. H. Laing, and that the Chicago Directory did not contain it. He procured a warrant against Mr. Fish, who escaped the Constables until Tuesday, when he was arrested and set at liberty again after paying the money be obtained from Mr. Lane and the expenses the latter had been to.

An attachment suit was begun in the Circuit Court by Blair & Blair and another by C. E. Culver & Co. yesterday against Heeses H. Funk, of Shelby County, and Zina J. Frost, of Moultrie County, to recover about $40,000 for money loaned or property bought on their account, otherwise known as deals on the Board of Trade. The defendants were on the long side of lard in the McCormick corner and were badly tackled, entered his appearance when the suits were brought and consented to a default. The case was immediately heard by Judge Rogers and a judgment rendered against Frost for $30,673 in favor of Culver & Co., and for $22,804.70 in favor of Blair & Blair.

Samuel E. Bliss commenced a suit yesterday in the Superior Court against the Pullman Palace Car Company to recover $5,000. He says that the 20th day of January last he and his wife bought tickets for New Orleans over the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and also purchased sleeping-car tickets good as far as Nashville, Tenn. At Louisville, Ky., the sleeping-car for some unknown reason was detached from the train, and plaintiffs were expelled from it in a very rude way and compelled to take the remainder of the journey to Nashville in an ordinary passenger-car, and in consequence thereof "plaintiff then and there became and was exceeeingly weary, sick, and sore, and was greatly inconvenienced, humiliated, and annoyed."

THE LAW REGARDING RUNNERS.

City Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron has given the following opinion to Chief-of-Police Doyle:

Sec. 1,790 of the municipal code provides that no person shall act as porter or runner for himself or any public house or hotel, or in any manner act in that capacity, or ask the patronage or custom of any traveler or other person for any public house, hotel, steamboat, canal-boat, propeller, railroad depot or station, transportation company or line, canal or steamboat landing, or dock, or other place of business of the person or persons, company, line, or corporation employing him, without a license and while so acting wearing the badge required by said section.

Sec. 1,801 of said code prohibits runners and porters at any railroad or railroad grounds, or on any street adjacent thereto, from asking, soliciting, or engaging any person to repair to any steamboat, railroad, or other public conveyance. This section prohibits porters and runners from soliciting passengers at any of the above-mentioned places, or in any manner to act as such porters and runners, notwithstanding they may be licensed under Sec. 1,790, and are wearing the badge prescribed therein. It permits, however, the railway companies, the owners of steamboats and other public conveyances, to employ agents to solicit passengers for their lines at their depot grounds, steamboat landings, and streets adjacent thereto, and at their ticket-offices wherever located in the city, all such agents to be licensed, and while on duty to wear appropriate badges designating their employment.

HACKING WATER ON THE MILK QUESTION.

The Health Department has already begun to take water on the milk report submitted by Dr. Bacon, and admits that several mistakes have been made. Yesterday Kee & Chapell called at the Health Office and stated that they had been done a great injustice in Dr. Bacon's report, owing to the fact that he had analyzed a sample of their milk, which was sold as skimmed milk, under the impression that it was pure milk. Dr. De Wolf is absent from the city, but Merkel at once offered to take it all back, and wrote a card to that effect. He will probably do the same thing for any one else who thinks he has been unfairly treated. As Dr. Bacon has erred in this instance, it is likely that he has also in others, and the accuracy of his report might be questioned. Another report is to be made on what is known as "swill"-milk—that is, milk from cows that are fed on the refuse of the distilleries and breweries. There are six distilleries in the city, at some of which, it is stated, as many as 1,000 cows are fed, and large numbers are also fed from the dozen breweries. Although there is an ordinance that prohibits the sale of milk from cows that have been fed on this manner, it is practically a dead letter, and no attempt is ever made to enforce it. It is claimed that the large mortality among children is due in a measure to the use of this milk, which has a tendency to induce cholera infantum.

QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHER AND SISTER—SCALES' ANSWER.

About a month since Elizabeth Lamar filed a bill in the Superior Court against her brother, Frank Scales, charging that he had about $6,000 belonging to her which had been inherited from her father, Samuel H. Scales, and asking that he be compelled to account for and pay it over to her. Yesterday Scales filed his answer, denying all the charges made against him. He says he purchased complainant's interest in his father's estate in good faith and for value; that the trouble in the family has been caused by John L. Hardy, a son-in-law of the deceased Samuel H. Scales, who has always been a charge on his father-in-law, and who sowed discord because he was forced to pay a mortgage of $2,000 held by complainant's husband, he alleges, have been living off their wives' means ever since the death of the father. The latter intended to give his wife the larger share in his estate, she being old, and then to divide the remainder among all his children equally; but the daughters, he alleges, instigated by their husbands, conspired together, and defrauded their mother out of a large part of her portion. Scales denies that he has been guilty of any fraud, deceit, or bad faith in his acts with reference to Mrs. Lamar, and asks that her suit may be dismissed.

DROP IN PORK.

Not since McGeoch went to the wall has there been as heavy trading in provisions as occurred yesterday. Monday the leading packers began selling heavily for January delivery, and the supposition was that they intended to discount the winter product. Then everybody began to sell, and the natural result was that pork and went down, the aggregate decline being 87½ per cent in three days. To add to the decline, yesterday morning unusually large receipts of hogs at the Stock-Yards were reported. Armour & Co. and A. S. White & Co., both firms that are, it is understood, carrying large amounts of pork and short ribs, were reported to be selling heavily yesterday. Telegraphic orders were flying into Armour & Co.'s office from all directions. "There is nothing to be said," remarked Mr. Favorite. "The market is fluctuating, and this is one of its turns. See these telegrams. We are receiving orders every minute." As is always the case when there is a sudden rise or fall, failures are reported in the 'back alleys,' and panic is predicted. At the closing hour yesterday everything was moving along steadily.

THE SLUGGERS COMING.

It was expected that Slade, Mitchell, Mace, Madden, Parson Davies, and the rest of the pugilistic party would reach Chicago yesterday and make arrangements, possibly, for a fight between Mitchell and Slade in Mexico. They did not arrive, however. Last night a dispatch was received by E. V. Davies from the "Parson" saying that the Slade-Mace party would arrive this morning, and that Mitchell and Madden would join them in the evening. Parson Davies' place was visited last night by a large number of sports and curious people anxious to see the sluggers, and they were greatly disappointed over their non-arrival. Davies' place is the headquarters of the crowd, and there the arrangements for the fight will be made, if any fight is to come off. The opinion among Chicago sports is now that the fight will take place. A number of New York representatives of the fraternity are in the city looking after the affair.

A MAN FROM MEXICO.

Mr. F. Trevino, a cousin of Gen. Trevino and a member of the Mexican Congress from Yucatan, is at the Palmer, on his way home from Europe, where he has been traveling for several months. Mr. Trevino says that there is very little or no political excitement in Mexico, there being really only one party, the Liberal or Progressive, the Conservatives or Ecclesiastics there having ceased to exist. He says he did not like the growing anti-American sentiment growing up in Mexico; on the contrary, he says the people are practically a unit in favor of closer relations, both social and commercial, with the United States. They hail the advent of railroads, and expect to see them open up and expand the resources of the country. Gen. Diaz, he says, will assuredly be elected President next year, and the present policy of the Government will be continued.

THE FRUITS OF COMPROMISE.

The Controller turned $42,539 into the City Treasury yesterday, the amount received from the street-railway companies in payment of the back license of $25 per car per annum from April, 1878. It will be remembered that a compromise was effected with the City Council in which the back license was reduced from $50 to $25 per car, to be figured on a basis of thirteen trips per car per day. Statements of the number of trips made from 1878 to date were presented and sworn to by the companies, with the exception of the North Division Railroad Company, which did not make out properly the number of trips made during that time. The Chicago City Railway Company made 2,511,128 trips, and paid $62,220. The West Division Railroad Company made 3,755,826 trips and paid $19,-786. The North Division Railroad Company paid $4,531.

MINISTERIAL WELCOME.

DR. LAWRENCE.

Yesterday being the twelfth anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, it was decided by a number of his people to invite themselves to his home, at No. 492 West Monroe street, and give to the Doctor and his wife a pleasant surprise. Wednesday evening being the time for the church prayer-meeting, the preceding evening was selected for the purpose.

The company gathered punctually at 8 o'clock, and the pastor found himself unexpectedly "in the hands of his friends," who came bringing their own caterer. The evening was given up mainly to social intercourse, which was pleasantly interspersed with excellent vocal music supplied by Mrs. C. B. Shourds and Mr. E. E. Wise and piano selections by Mr. Frank Pierce, the church organist.

A pleasant incident of the evening occurred when Dr. Lawrence and his wife, who, by request, had been arrayed in the bridal costume of twelve years before, were conducted to the upper end of the parlors, where Deacon Wheeler addressed them, congratulating them upon the prosperous and happy record made since they began their wedded life, assuring them in cordial terms of the good-will of the people, and wishing them many more happy years. The pastor responded feelingly, acknowledging the many kind words and deeds of his flock. He said the presence of the friends on the occasion was a surprise and one most grateful to his feelings. Recent events at the East had broken up the old home, and he now felt more than ever that the family homestead and his citizenship were in Chicago. His home here, his church and friends were very dear to him and growing dearer.

DR. NOBLE.

There was a large gathering last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church to welcome home the pastor, the Rev. F. A. Noble, from his Eastern trip. During his absence, through the assistance of the ladies of his congregation, the basement of the church was greatly improved. After a praise-meeting was held Prof. Fisk, on behalf of the ladies, made a brief address of welcome, to which Dr. Noble responded in fitting terms. An informal reception was held, at which the pastor received the congratulations of his friends upon his safe return.

AN EVICTED SOCIETY.

THE QUARTERS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY FORCE.

When the agent of the German Society and his assistants came down yesterday morning to their usual place of business they were surprised to find the narrow stairway which leads to the rooms in the upper story of No. 76 La Salle street barricaded by their office furniture, which was strewn in confusion on the sidewalk. Mr. Enders, the agent, inquired of Mr. Siebert, who is the son-in-law of the owner of the building and also the keeper of a saloon on the ground floor, what it all meant, and was informed that his father-in-law had taken possession of the rooms heretofore leased to the German Society, the lease having expired.

Mr. Siebert could not or would not say, however, who had been the instrument of his father-in-law's summary proceedings, and simply insisted that Mr. Bertinger, the owner, had only asserted his rights, and was probably glad to be rid of a disagreeable tenant. The German Society maintains an office where imigrants are furnished with information and assistance, and where relief is given to unfortunate Germans in this city. Its office is, in fact, a small edition of the County Agency, combined with an employment bureau, and has in consequence a kind of patronage which is the most cases not very desirable in a business neighborhood. This office was up to little over a year ago located on the second story of the building of the Aid and Relief Society on La Salle street, but was then moved because the Aid and Relief Society could obtain a higher rate than the German Society, whose income consists almost exclusively of the meagre subscriptions of less than 500 Germans, felt able to to pay. A lease of the premises on La Salle street was obtained from the widow of Mr. William Ismel, the banker, who leased the premises until Sept. 1, 1883, with the privilege of having the lease extended two years longer, provided the landlord was apprised of the lessee's desire to do so sixty days before the expiration of the lease.

Ever since the German Society has occupied the premises Mr. Beringer and his son-in-law, Mr. Siebert, have tried to get rid of it as a tenant, because Mr. Siebert believed his business damaged by the crowd of poverty-stricken people who would oftentimes fill the stairway leading to the upper story of the loon. The German Society failing to give notice sixty days before Sept. 1 of its intention to have the lease extended for two years, Mr. Beringer felt himself master of the situation, and after consultation with his attorneys took possession of the property by force. Mr. Beringer's action is condemned by the majority of the Germans who have heard of it. It was learned that the men who put the goods of the German Society on the sidewalk during the night robbed the contribution-box of its contents—probably $20 or $25.

As soon as Mr. Enders, the agent of the German society, was apprised of the matter he called upon Mr. Wampold, the Vice-President of the society, who at once secured a lease of the third story of No. 76 La Salle street from May 1, and had the office opened there. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the society was held in the afternoon in Mr. C. L. Niehoff's office, on Fifth avenue, the lease under which the premises in No. 76 La Salle street were held was examined by Messrs. Vocke & Eberhardt, the two legal members of the board, who both agreed that Mr. Beringer's action seemed to be lawful. Still these gentlemen were appointed a committee to examine the lease further and see if Mr. Beringer cannot be prosecuted for wanton interference with the property of a charitable institution.

It is quite likely that this occurrence will show the Germans of this city the necessity of providing a permanent home for their principal charitable society, whose work is all the more important as it is practically the only organization which looks after the protection of the immigrants.

MEN OF LETTERS.

MORE OF THEM NEEDED IN CHICAGO—HOW THE CARRIER FORCE IS DISTRIBUTED.

THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches stated yesterday that Post-Office-Inspector Stuart and Superintendent Rawlins, of the Letter-Carrier Department, were there for the purpose of obtaining an increase in the number of letter-carriers in this city. The force now comprises 253 letter-carriers, and an addition of seventy-one has been asked for. It is thought that permission will be obtained to appoint at least thirty more men, as the city is sadly in need of better facilities for distributing and collecting the mail. Of the number of carriers now employed the average mail of each officer whose route is from Twenty-third street by the river as far north as Indiana street, and west to Halsted. As the North Division there are thirty-one men, who go north to Belmont avenue, west to the river, and south to Indiana street. At the northwest station there are nineteen, who go east to the river, west to the city limits, south to West Kinzie street, and north to the city limits. The sixteen at the west station go east to Halsted, west to Ashland avenue, south to Harrison, and north to Kinzie. At the Madison street division there are eighteen, whose route is east to Ashland avenue, south to Twelfth street, north to Kinzie, and west to the city limits. At the southwest division the twenty-one go north to Twelfth street, south to Thirty-first, east from Halsted to Western avenue. The Stock-Yards force, which is composed of nine men and two horse deliveries, has its route from Thirty-first street on the north to Fifty-fifth street on the south, with State street on the east and Ashland avenue on the west. The seventeen men at the south division go from Twenty-third to Thirty-ninth, La Salle on the west, and South Park avenue on the east. At Cottage Grove division the seven carriers go to the South Park, east to the lake, Thirty-first street on the north, and Forty-seventh on the south.

THE WOMAN'S SIDE.

MRS. UNIACK'S REPLY TO HER HUSBAND'S DIVORCE BILL.

About two weeks ago George Uniack filed a bill in the Superior Court against his wife Jane Uniack, charging that she refused to get his meals, and had abused him by striking him with a potato-masher, throwing cups at him, and spending her time getting drunk. Yesterday Mrs. Uniack filed her answer, denying specifically all the charges made against her, and charging that her life had been made unhappy by her husband's misconduct. She also filed a cross-bill at same time, stating that her husband's real name is Daniel instead of George; that in 1866, when she was only 14 years old, he coaxed her to elope with him against the wish of her brother, with whom she was living. He took her to Omaha, where they were married and lived together until 1871, when she was compelled to leave him on account of his cruelty. She staid away a year, but was induced to return by his strenuous entreaties and promises to reform. He soon broke his promises and began to abuse her as badly as before, accusing her of not being his wife, and of familiarity with other men. About three years ago he attempted to throw her from the top story of the Union Club Building, where they were then staying, telling her no one would know the truth, because it would be supposed she had committed suicide. He was only induced to desist by a little adopted son, who bravely spoke up and said if his mother was killed he would tell the truth about it. Mrs. Uniack says she has put up with her husband's cruelty for a long time on account of her three children and through the advice of her spiritual adviser and confessor, but she feels she has reached the limit of her endurance. Uniack is steward of the Union Club at a salary of $1,000 a year, and she asks that he may be compelled to support her after she gets her divorce.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Citizens' Association of the Town of Lake, at its meeting at Memorial Hall Tuesday evening, declared itself to be in favor of changing the government of the town to a separate city organization, and a committee was appointed to circulate and obtain signatures to the petition to the Board of Trustees asking it to call an election and submit the question to the people. The law requires the petition to be signed by one-eighth of the legal voters at the last regular election. The petition will therefore require about 600 names. The association also recommended that viaducts be built over the tracks of railroads at a number of street crossings, and that safety-gates be erected at other crossings. The committee having charge of these matters was instructed to report at the next regular meeting.

LAKE VIEW.

School opened Monday, and, as expected, the accommodations in the First District did not meet the wants of the children that applied for admission to the schools. All the rooms in the different schoolhouses are overcrowded. In some instances even chairs and extra benches had to be placed in the passageways. In the primary classes the additional seats provided were not sufficient, and so the doubling-up process had to be resorted to and the children divided into two classes, each being furnished only a half-day's schooling.

THE VERY WORST CASES OF DRUNKENNESS are cured by Dr. D'Unger's great remedy. Rooms 16 and 18, No. 81 Clark street.

Skill, fair dealing, success; $8 best. McChesney.

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Vessels Continue in Active Demand at Good-Paying Rates.

A Forcible Argument in Favor of Free Canals—Warning to Vessel-Owners.

The Wrecked Catamaran—Trouble About Wages—A Traverse Bay Phenomenon—Pig-Iron Thieves.

Lake Freights and Charters.

Every grain vessel in the harbor that was ready to load was chartered yesterday, and many more were engaged in advance. Freights were active and firm on a basis of 4½ cents for corn and 4¾@5 cents for wheat. No effort was made to shade these rates. In fact vesselmen are of the opinion that a further advance could have been obtained had it been demanded. Vessel-room was in big demand, there not being half enough tonnage offered to fill the orders. Carriers were offered 3¾ cents on corn to Midland, and one vessel was placed at 3½ cents. The rate on corn to Sarnia was 3 cents. There was a fair inquiry for Kingston vessels, but there was none on the market. A bid of 8½ cents on a small lot of corn for Prescott was not taken. The rumor published in yesterday's TRIBUNE that several large iron-ore vessels at Milwaukee had been chartered to come here and load grain was true, although denied by some vessel agents. The boats will arrive this week. Vesselmen who made contracts early in the season to carry ore for the entire season at $1 per ton are sick. Ore freights are now up to $1.50, and may go higher. Complaints of poor dispatch both in loading ore and in coal cargoes are prevalent. Vessels are detained in a vexatious manner, and consequent vessels on contract are losing money. Regarding ore freights the Cleveland *Leader* says:

"Freights are quiet, as very few vessels are on the market, the present grain rates being more desirable than ore, accompanied with its monotonous delays. Vessels have had very little dispatch this season, and propose to profit by their experience as much as possible. It has been the usual thing for vessels to wait three or four days before getting a dock, and then it takes about as many more to get out the cargo. Demurrage is allowed until the vessel gets a dock, and after that, by a little scheming, vessels are not allowed anything. Of course this is not just, but the only recourse is a lawsuit, and this involves too much trouble generally, but it is understood some owners are considering the advisability of suing for further demurrage. The docks are so full of ore that no more is placed there, and all the ore has to be carried away at once. The railroads are thus in charge of all the tonnage. A shipper who has secured found a dock for a vessel he claims she is out of his hands, and the railroad companies also say the vessel has no claim for demurrage on them. The trouble has to be with the railroad companies, and the entire handling of ore here seems to be controlled by them. They compel vessels to wait till cars can be furnished, thus paying demurrage when on the docks. The idea is to make a storehouse of vessels for the accommodation of the railroads. It is no wonder that vesselmen will quit the ore trade on so easy a provocation."

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Fortaze, wheat	41,000
Propeller Chicago, corn	50,000
Propeller W. H. Barnum, corn	50,000
Propeller S. V. R. Watson, corn	45,000
Propeller Thomas W. Palmer, corn	45,000
Schooner Emma L. Coyne, corn	32,000
Schooner Pathfinder, corn	44,000
Schooner Marcia, corn	44,000
Schooner Marenzo, corn	44,000
Schooner Lizzie A Law, corn	52,000
Schooner Montana, corn	44,000
Schooner Ida Keith, corn	34,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Junista, corn	50,000
Propeller Lehigh, corn	50,000
To Midland.	
Schooner C. J. Magill, corn	21,000
Schooner Rising Star, corn	19,000
To Sarnia.	
Schooner Golden West, corn	32,000
Schooner Evaline, oats	18,000
Total	738,000

LUMBER.

Lumber freights from Green Bay ports have advanced. From east shore and other ports rates remain unchanged. Carriers are much dissatisfied, and several vessel-owners have ordered their craft to tie up here until further notice. A general advance in rates is daily expected. There are but few vessels engaged in the trade that have more than paid expenses thus far, and the increase in sailors' wages renders even that almost impossible. No mon'; no run.

What the Abolition of Canal-Tolls Has Done.

The most forcible argument that can be used in favor of free canals is the wonderful increase in traffic on the Erie since the tolls were abolished. Reports from Superintendent Shanahan show at the close of August even a more remarkable increase in the tonnage transported on the canals than was reported at the close of July. The increase during the four months of the canal season as against the same months last year fully represents the gains of the free system over the toll system. The following table shows the figures transported (in tons) each week of the two years:

	1882.	1883.		1882.	1883.
May 14	142,104	220,172	July 22	191,750	173,356
May 22	195,225	178,237	July 31	217,559	222,425
May 31	220,817	254,407	Aug. 7	183,009	234,571
June 7	154,402	188,362	Aug. 14	197,914	81,366
June 14	165,088	188,844	Aug. 22	201,275	221,796
June 22	189,914	219,659	Aug. 31	224,765	263,055
June 30	194,018	246,085			
July 7	153,015	171,119	Totals	2,753,832	3,170,631
July 15	147,787	202,531			

This shows an increased tonnage under the free system of 396,799 tons. At this rate the canals by the 1st of December will have carried 6,500,000 tons. Among the staples which show the largest increase is wheat, of which, during a season when railroad managers complain that the crops are not moving in any quantity, the canals carried eastward over 24,000 tons more than they did last year—an amount representing 165,000 barrels of flour. Corn, rye, oats, and barley also show an increased tonnage, while anthracite coal, almost as much of a necessity in life as the cereals, has an increased tonnage of 44,284 tons.

Look Out for Squalls.

Vesselmen are warned against impending storms of unusual violence during the remainder of the season. A scientific person residing in Milwaukee says: "Present appearances indicate unusually violent equinoctial storms, universal in extent and disastrous in effect, and it will be well if vessel-owners take extra precautions for the safety of their vessels and crews during the next three months. In particular they ought to use extra vigilance in watching the last sixteen or eighteen days of this and the next two ensuing months. The moon's influence upon terrestrial matter will be exceedingly strong between the 15th and 23d inst., and no doubt we shall hear of further calamities from earthquakes or volcanic action during that time." It may be possible that the alleged weather prophet doesn't know what he is talking about, but ten to one every sailor who reads this will cut it out and use it as an argument in favor of higher wages.

Subaqueous Troubles in Lake Michigan.

In Grand Traverse Bay recently, at some distance out in deep water, between Traverse City and Marion Island, the water began to boil and surge, and presently rose in vast jets to the hight of from ten to twenty feet. Being observed from the shore, no details could be given on account of the distance; but the same thing has taken place years before, and some two years ago parties in a boat were so nearly on the spot that they were obliged to hasten out of the way. They described the water as apparently boiling up from the very bottom of the bay, which in that place was nearly or quite 100 feet deep, bringing up with it vast quantities of mud and other substances, and emitting an intensely unpleasant sulphurous smell. The area of the eruption, if it may be so called, was about twenty feet in diameter, and the time half an hour. At intervals the water would subside into calmness, and then the commotion would begin again. It is said by old settlers that the same thing has occurred in other years.

Want Their Wages.

The schooner J. Bigler is in trouble; so is the crew, the Captain, and the owner. The difficulty is one of wages, and involves a rather fine point of legal construction. The crew was shipped here for a round trip to Lake Superior and return. The vessel arrived yesterday with a cargo of heavy timber. The Captain ordered the crew to unload the cargo, but they, finding that wages had advanced during their absence, refused to do so unless full union wages was paid. The Captain held that the men had been hired for a round trip, and would not pay them off until they had completed the work of unloading. The custom has been to discharge the crew the moment she reached her dock, and the unloading is given to a gang of stevedores. The crew have commenced action against the schooner to recover their pay, and it is said she will be tied up today by the Marshal.

Heavy Stealing Operations.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—For several days past R. P. Elmore & Co. have missed from their coal and iron docks near Wolf & Davidson's shipyard large quantities of pig-iron. The police were notified, and today detectives arrested three men, Joseph Paul, Patrick Ryan, and William Jones, for stealing the iron. On the docks large numbers of the pigs of the metal were piled. According to the story told by one of the men, they first conceived the idea of stealing the iron weeks ago. A yawl was stolen from a schooner in the bay, and several hours each night have been passed in transferring quantities of the iron to the boat, and thereby transported to a hiding-place in an old dock near the foot of Milwaukee street, where tons of the metal were secreted in a "plant." From this point it has been conveyed to junk-shops by drays, the sellers claiming that it was fished from the river. The quantity stolen will amount to many tons. The men were booked for grand larceny and will plead guilty.

Probable Loss of Life.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The scow G. A. Johnson brought to this port this morning the wreck of what is called a catamaran, picked up Monday morning off Whitefish Bay, near Sturgeon Bay Canal. It is supposed to have been the property of E. C. Brost, of Pentwater, Mich., he having built one recently. The canvas for the same was furnished by N. J. Hinckley and the sail made here. Whether he was alone when the storm overtook him is not known. No sails or spars were found on the wreck. He may have been picked up by some passing craft.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Buffalo, corn, flour, etc.; City of Rome, corn; Tacoma, corn; Minneapolis, corn; schooners Sunrise, corn; Guiding Star, corn; F. L. Danforth, corn; George, corn. From Duluth—Propeller St. Louis, flour, etc. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Delaware, coal, etc.; Clyde, coal; Fountain City, sundries; Newburg, sundries; Nevada, light; schooners H. W. Sage, coal; George, light; Guiding Star, coal. For Milwaukee—A. M. Peterson, coal. For Green Bay—Schooner Col. Cook, coal. For Duluth—Propeller China, sundries. For Sheboygan—Schooner D. D. Austin, coal. Coal freights were steady on the basis of 60 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. Engagements for Chicago—Steamers Clyde, Tacoma, schooners John Kelderhouse, Sunrise, F. L. Danforth, coal at 60 cents. For Milwaukee—Steamer R. A. Packer, coal at 60 cents. For Green Bay—Schooner Mary Haress, light. For Detroit—Schooner Willie Keller, coal at 25 cents. Canal freights were firm at 6 cents on wheat, 5½ cents on corn, and 3¼ cents on oats to New York. The steam barge J. t. Whiting wet 1,380 bushels of her corn cargo from Chicago. Capt. Green filed a protest before discharging, as she made more water than usual on her way down. The leak is supposed to be in her timbers. The Whiting and Guiding Star will load coal for Chicago. The schooner John T. Mott, which was towed here yesterday from the Welland Canal in a leaking condition, came out of Mill's dry-dock this evening and is to be towed back to Port Colborne tonight. She is coal-laden from Cleveland for Brockville. The steamer Minneapolis and consort Oneroe left light for Chicago tonight. The steamers City of Rome and Nevada were chartered for wheat from Toledo to this port. The Lehigh Valley steamer Clyde only took 700 tons of coal for Chicago, about a third of her full cargo. With grain freights as high as at present it does not pay steamers to undergo the delay in loading and unloading coal.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propellers Montana and Newburg, merchandise; Minnesota, light. Chicago, ore freights are firm, and it is reported that $1.45 was offered one vessel and refused. No charters.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Nothing has as yet been learned of the fate of the crew of the catamaran found in the lake off Whitefish Point Monday last, but it is supposed they were all lost in the gale of Saturday. Where the catamaran came from or where she belongs is a mystery. The two boats belonging to the wreck picked up by the scow Johnson were landed at Sheboygan today. The report that several ore carriers would go from this port to Chicago to load is said to be an error; at least none of the vessels which have ore contracts will go. During the last two days eleven vessels have cleared for Chicago, and others now unloading coal will follow, as there is no probability of any vessels loading here. Although there are over a million bushels of wheat here, it is held by a few capitalists who decline to ship it at the present market. The propeller Junista, steam-barge W. H. Barnum with schooner Mariposa, and Thomas W. Palmer with the Ozarita, and the schooners Pathfinder and Moonlight, the latter in tow of the tug Hasermann, cleared light for Chicago today to load. Inquiries were received here today from Cleveland for vessels to load corn for Cleveland, and $1.50 was offered from Escanaba to Cleveland. There was an advance of 12½ cents today on Muskegon lumber freights, charters being made at $1.37½, while the rate all season has been $1.25. The schooner Moonlight, which left tonight, will be docked on her arrival at Chicago. There were no further sailor troubles at this port during last night. Arrived—Schooners Itasca and Typo, coal.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Leland, R. P. Ranney, O. Townsend, H. Chisholm; schooners Nyanza, A. Cobb, Ed Kelly, City of Cleveland, Leland, Howland, Columbian. Sailed—Steamers Fred Kelly, Ohio; schooners M. R. Warner, C. N. Ryan, J. T. Johnson, Columbian, Thomas Howland. Wind south, fresh.

Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Arctic, Ogemaw, Benton and barges; schooner Canton. Down—Propellers United Empire, Fay City and barges, Two schooners and consort, Samson and consort; schooners A. Muir, S. Neelen, O. Mitchell, Michigan.

Passed up today—Propellers Celtic, S. H. Johnson, Michigan and barges, Dean Richmond and schooner F. A. Georger, Winstone and barge; schooners C. G. Miker, Nevada, Tempest and barges. Down—Propellers H. J. Jewett, Boston, C. J. Kershaw, Russia, J. E. Mills, Inter-Ocean, Wissahickon, Armenia, Annie Young, Niagara, St. Paul, Empire State, Ed Smith and barges, Kate Butteroni and consort; schooners Emma G. Hutchinson, D. Stewart, Higgie, Schuykill, Unadilla, C. P. Minch, Cataract, J. I. Case; barge James Davidson. Wind west, brisk, and clear.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 5.

HARVEST NEWS.

Reports from the New Northwest of an Exceedingly Flattering Nature.

The Entering of Corn in Illinois Seriously Retarded by Drouth and Farmers Despondent.

Kansas the Yield Will Be Fully Equal To and Probably Exceed That Of Last Year.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Crop reports received today at the various railroad offices show that harvesting has been nearly completed and thrashing well under way. In some few places farmers have been retarded by wet weather, and will not finish cutting until the latter part of the week. Owing to the threatened bad weather in some localities a few farmers have thrashed from the shock. The various estimates received tend to show that the wheat crop will be fully equal to the averages recently published in these columns. The weather has been clear and pleasant generally, though an occasional frost has been reported. The frost has not, however, been sufficiently severe to cause any damage to speak of.

The Manitoba daily reports show harvesting to be well nigh finished. State-Secretary Von Baumbach reports that he has just finished harvesting thirty acres of wheat. It averaged twenty-eight bushels to the acre and weighed sixty-two pounds to the bushel. Mr. Von Baumbach states that in many cases where he anticipated an average yield of twenty bushels he got as high as thirty; several farmers of Douglas County have had the same experience.

ILLINOIS.

KANE COUNTY.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Nebraska corn is ripening slowly. It is not yet fully in the milk. Many stalks have no ears at all. Some farmers are cutting up this late corn and shocking it, thinking it will not get ripe. Should we have four weeks more of warm weather it may ripen. Corn raised from seed grown here is maturing fast. Many of the ears are becoming hard. If the frost should hold off two weeks longer it will be ripe. Oats are yielding on an average fifty bushels per acre. Rye from twenty-three to twenty-five bushels. A field of winter wheat, seven acres, yielded 310 bushels, or thirty bushels an acre. Pastures are drying up. Cows are not giving more than two-thirds the milk they did a month ago. Dairy products are going up. Butter advanced three cents a pound this week.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—There is no particular change to note in crop prospects. Corn is looking well; in some localities is needing rain. Farmers are making preparations for their fall seeding. Receipts of wheat are pretty liberal, owing to fine weather for hauling.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The growth continues and is now seriously felt. Fall plowing is virtually suspended. The frost is very annoying. The mercury stands here at 90 degrees. Farmers are generally despondent.

KANSAS.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Late advices received here as to the condition of the crops over the State indicate that the corn crop will be fully equal to and probably exceed that of last year. The weather could hardly have been more propitious than it has for the last three months for the growth and maturing of corn. Past misfortunes have taught Kansas farmers to be frugal, and notwithstanding the fine crop of this year about one-fifth of the old crop is still in the cribs, though it will be sold immediately, now that the present crop is assured. Thrashing shows that the wheat crop of this year will nearly equal that of last, with a general improvement in the quality of the grain. Considerable wheat, however, has been thrashed from the shock while damp. Kansas farmers do not exercise enough judgment and industry in taking care of their grain after it has been cut or gathered. There is too often allowed to remain in the shock, and corn thrown in heaps upon the ground, subject to successive showers and hot suns, until the quality of the grain becomes impaired. There is general disappointment over the yield of oats. That grain was very heavy in stalk, and apparently so in head, but thrashing shows that the heads were deceptive, being well filled. Several localities reported the yield will be one-third less than appearances warranted the farmers in expecting.

IOWA.

CORN.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The acreage of corn in this (Scott) and adjoining counties embraced in the Second Congressional District, is about 15 per cent above last year. The planting was done a little later than usual on account of cold weather and frequent rains in the spring, and the growth has been greatly held in check by the cold weather—the temperature varying 12 degrees below normal. The condition of the crop now is about 20 per cent below what is usual at this time; but with the present weather, and a little moisture, in ten days the average will be raised at least 8 per cent. Though slow, the growth has been firm, and the kernels are hard, only requiring a little higher temperature and the absence of unusually early frost to make full ears and bring the crop up to the average. It may be safely estimated the corn crop will average 92 per cent, and the yield thirty-three bushels to the acre.

MT. AYR, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—There was a frost throughout this section of country last night. It did not injure the corn to any extent. The recent dry weather is favorable to corn, and unless an early and severe frost comes corn will mature well in a few weeks.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The weather continues entirely favorable for corn, and the crop has made wonderful progress in the last few days of warm, sunny weather. Scarcely a doubt exists that it will mature in time to escape frost, in which case it will be the heaviest crop ever grown in this State. The ears are now almost matured and of full size. Farmers are still engaged in stacking wheat, oats, barley, and rye, all of which have been secured in the best average condition ever known. The country will be amazed at the wonderful crops of these grains this year. Flax is also a heavy crop. Tonight the weather is cool and threatens frost.

WISCONSIN.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The wheat harvest is well over in this county, and crops have turned out much better than was expected, except on low ground. The acreage has been about sixteen bushels. Reports from Wood, Lincoln, and Marathon counties are to the effect that wheat was not a good as expected, averaging less than sixteen bushels to the acre. Oats in Northern Wisconsin are good, but barley is quite a failure. Potatoes are good, this being the first year in four that they have not rotted on account of rain. Corn is filling out well.

LOUISIANA.

SUGAR.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Reports received this evening from Louisiana represent the sugar-cane crop in a flourishing condition. Rain has been general throughout the cane-growing parishes during the last week, and the cane is coming forward rapidly in consequence. Unless there is an early freeze the crop cannot be injured, and will be larger than estimated a month ago.

JOHN BRIGHT INTERVIEWED.

Mr. John Bright, M. P., has been interviewed, the London correspondent of the Manchester Examiner says, by an Indian Baboo, and the report communicated by the native writer to a national organ in India is eminently curious and interesting. Speaking on the subject of Indian administration, Mr. Bright said: "There is no man fit to govern India at the present moment except perhaps Gladstone, but we cannot expect more than one Gladstone in a century, and he has plenty to do at home." Asked what sort of Government he would propose for India, Mr. Bright said he would desire the abolition of the post of Governor-General, who being chiefly, confined to Bengal, does not see enough of the country. Difficulties arise between the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors, whose local experience often gives them an advantage. Difficulties also often arise between her Majesty's Ministers at home and the Governor-General, and if the latter be a man of ability and honesty he will not quietly submit to the dictation of the India Office. Again, in the case of an ambitious man like Lord Dalhousie or an incompetent man like Lord Lytton, the whole country is precipitated into complications and hostilities which men with smaller jurisdiction would not incur. Mr. Bright says he would therefore break up the present Government of India into smaller Satrapies, with direct relations to the home Government, and each having a provincial army and powers over taxation and revenue. Mr. Bright, foreseeing that in the course of time, near or remote, England will have to leave India to herself, expresses an inclination to believe that it will be rather because the situation in Europe will compel that course than that the natives of India will enforce it.

"I have known Lord Ripon," said Mr. Bright, "ever since he was a child, and he has ever been faithfully attached to the Liberal interests. No one has ever dared to doubt his earnestness or sincerity. A little before he started to India I met him one day in Piccadilly going towards Kensington, and I asked him about his appointment. 'Rest assured,' said Lord Ripon, 'any change in my religious belief has made no change in my political principles. I have been offered by Mr. Gladstone this great appointment, and I will try to discharge its duties faithfully.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

The Examination of O'Donnell at Cape Town.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Cape papers received by the mail-steamer Trojan, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, contain full details of the murder of Carey by O'Donnell. The following is an account of the examination of the prisoner before the magistrate at Port Elizabeth. The court was crowded and the greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. O'Brien appeared for O'Donnell.

The Magistrate (to the prisoner)—What is your name?

Prisoner—Patrick O'Donnell, sir.

The Magistrate (to the prisoner)—You can have a chair and sit down if you like.

Prisoner—Thank you, sir.

Capt. Rose (sworn)—I sailed from Capetown Saturday, the 18th, at 5 p. m. O'Donnell was one of the passengers. I first saw him Sunday morning about 10 o'clock; that was the first time I noticed him to my recollection, but I may have seen him before. He was sitting on hatchway No. 2 and was a second-class passenger. He had no family with him.

Magistrate—Are you aware whether he had a wife on board?

The witness—He had a woman with him, but I did not know whether she was his wife.

Q.—Did you see deceased on board? A.—Yes. He went under the name of Powell. He had a wife and family with him, and they were berthed in the second class.

Q.—When did you first notice him? A.—He was pointed out to me at Capetown.

Q.—How was he pointed out? A.—Through some suspicion that he was not Power, but Carey.

Q.—Who is Carey? A.—I don't know. The deceased came out in the Kinfauns from England. He arrived at Capetown Friday morning, and I saw him on board. Both Power and O'Donnell were passengers for Natal. There were with Power his wife and seven children. I saw nothing more of the parties until 3:45 Monday afternoon, when I was called by the cook, John Corbett, who sang out that there was murder forward. I immediately went to the second cabin to see what was wrong. A great many people were rushing about. I saw the prisoner sitting on one of the settees. [A plan of the cabin was then put in.] The prisoner was sitting with Mrs. O'Donnell, who had her arms around him. I did not see anything in his hand. I saw deceased lying on the deck, bleeding from a wound in the neck. He was lying on his back. James Parish, an officer's servant, was close by.

Q.—Was the deceased breathing then? A.—Yes; he appeared so. I ascertained from the bystanders that the man had been shot, and I gave orders to have O'Donnell put in irons. The prisoner was not crying; he said nothing that I heard.

Q.—Did he go quietly? A.—There was a slight wrestling at first, when we separated him from his wife. The prisoner was put in a bathroom on deck, and we put a mattress in there for him. He was handcuffed. We afterwards put Power on the table, and Dr. Everitt examined him. When we found he was dead we took him on deck. Deceased did not speak at all that I heard. I next gave orders to have the prisoner's baggage searched. One sea box had the name "O'Donnell" on it. The box is still on board, with one pistol in it. I found in the trunk a small box which contained an electric-machine of some sort, and, thinking it dangerous, I threw it overboard. It was about the size of a chronometer-box.

Mr. O'Brien—I may say that my client's right hand is paralyzed, and the box contained a galvanic battery, for which he gave 36s.

Magistrate (to witness)—Why did you throw it overboard if it was not dangerous?

The witness—I did not care for it; I can assure you. At the time of the occurrence the ship was twenty-five miles south of Cape St. Blaze.

Mr. O'Brien said he had not many questions to ask the witness, as he saw very little of the tragedy.

To the witness—You have heard of these infernal machines?

The Witness—Yes; my knowledge of them is very slight. I never saw a battery before like this one, though I have seen batteries used for paralysis. We simply lifted the lid of the box and looked in.

The Magistrate—Did he present the pistol at him? A.—Yes, he followed him up. I took the pistol now in court from the prisoner's side breast-pocket. [The pistol was here produced; it was of metallic manufacture, with no maker's name on it.]

The Magistrate—There were three cartridges still in the pistol.

The witness continued—I think the doctor picked up the pistol. I handed the pistol to the second officer, Mr. Beecher. Carey's wife came up, and prisoner said, "Shake hands, Mrs. Carey. I did not do it." The body was about five yards from me then. I took the deceased's collar and necktie off and opened his shirt. The officer's servant, Parish, had his thumb on the hole in the deceased's neck, from which the blood was flowing. Not much blood was flowing. I then went to help Mrs. Power, who was waiting, and I left the body with Parish. I saw a discharged bullet in some one's hands. I staid there until the man died, and then had him carried up-stairs.

Mr. O'Brien—I want to show today that this was not an infernal machine. You did not see the deceased and the prisoner together on board.

The witness—No.

Charles Jones, boatswain: Sunday, the 26th, I was in the forecabin playing with a child. I heard a shot fired, and the deceased sang out, "Maggie, I am shot!" They were drinking together. The deceased had a glass of brandy, the prisoner had a bottle of beer, and the prisoner's wife a bottle of ginger beer.

Q.—Where was the woman sitting? A.—She was standing. When I returned I saw Mrs. O'Donnell with her arm on the prisoner's shoulder. I did not see the first shot fired, but I did the other two. As the deceased was staggering away, the prisoner, following him up, fired two shots, which struck him on the loins and about the spine.

Q.—Had you seen the two men talking together? A.—Yes, about noon.

Q.—Did they seem friendly? A.—Yes. The prisoner asked deceased about his wife, and whether she was sick.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Power when the first shot was fired? A.—I don't know.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Brien—This took place about a quarter to 4. I was about five yards off. I was standing with my back to the deceased, and the little girl was on the steps. I could not hear any words pass between the accused and the deceased; in fact, I did not pay any attention. They were sitting close together, side by side. When I saw deceased stagger he was on the right-hand side of the prisoner. I did not hear O'Donnell make use of any threat, nor did I hear any high words between them.

Q.—What were the exact words deceased used when he staggered? A.—He said, "Maggie, I am shot." I swear positively that these were the words. The hole was on the right side of the neck. It entered in the front, went straight through, and came out at the back. I did not see the prisoner with a revolver until I took it from him.

Mr. O'Brien—It may have been the deceased's revolver, and he may have pulled it out? A.—Yes, for all I know.

In reply to the Magistrate—I do not know where Mrs. Carey was when the shot was fired. I did not know the family.

James Parish, officer's servant: Sunday last at 3:45 I came from the cabin at the bottom of the stairs to get some tea. I saw the prisoner fire at the deceased with a revolver. The deceased was sitting. I saw the deceased stagger away from the prisoner towards the bottom of the saloon. The prisoner fired two shots at him, again wounding him in the back. The deceased called out to his wife, "O Maggie, I am shot!" The deceased's wife was in her cabin at the time and as soon as he called out that he had been shot she rushed out and caught him round the neck. They both fell together. I saw the prisoner put the revolver in his left breast pocket. The deceased was known on board as James Power. The blood spurted from the wound in his neck, and I put my finger on the hole and stopped it from bleeding. I remained there until the doctor came. The body was placed on the table, and we sent for some brandy. We gave the deceased a tablespoonful of brandy, and I bathed his head until he died. He never spoke. He lived for about a quarter of an hour after he had been wounded. The deceased was out in one bathroom and the prisoner in another. They were fore and aft bathrooms. I found a bullet under the saloon table.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Brien—I did not see the deceased and O'Donnell together in the morning. They were drinking together before the shot was fired. I did not see them at the bridge at noon. They appeared quite friendly when they were drinking together. There was no quarrel or high words. I don't know who owned the pistol, but the prisoner had it in his possession.

The Magistrate—Did you hear the deceased call out for his pistol?

The witness—No; I never heard anything of the sort when the first shot was fired. They were both sitting down together.

Mr. O'Brien—I have no further question to ask.

The court then adjourned.

The Cape newspapers describe O'Donnell as a man standing fully six feet in hight, with a rather high forehead, narrowing at the sides, the nose straight and well shaped, gray eyes, dark hair, and about 44 years of age. His appearance is said to indicate that he has undergone military training of some kind or other.

"UNCLE RUFUS."

The Heavy Pecuniary Drafts Made upon Him by the English Dudes.

[Bismarck (Dak.) *Tribune.*]—Uncle Rufus Hatch is floundering about in a tempestuous sea of trouble, with no wished-for land of promise in sight. He feels that the alleged joys of this life are a hollow mockery—that life itself is a delusion and a snare. When he first projected his excursion he sent invitations to a number of prominent and presumably sensible Englishmen, and the invitations were accepted, but when the time for departure came they each sent representatives in the persons of their dudish sons. These pale-skinned scions of nobility came across the bounding billows, were duly seasick, threw up everything they had about their persons but their empty titles, and in time landed at New York and set out upon the great trip.

Here the good uncle's troubles began. The dudes were penniless and came over with the impression that their entire expenses were to be borne by the projector of the excursion. At every halting place they would purchase articles and have them charged to Uncle Rufus, until nearly every saloon and store along the route had his honored name on its memorandum book. They bought everything from a box of Goodyear's amber gumdrops to a corner lot, and in each instance the price was set down opposit Rufus' name.

He hoped to find relief when the park was reached, but there it came not. The most costly wines and liquors were purchased, out of which the wood gentleman solemnly avers he didn't get one square drink. Fine cigars were handed around in the hotel parlors while he sat out on the back stoop and smoked his clay pipe and reflected upon the adamantine invulnerability of the imported brand of dudish cheek. He saw financial ruin staring him in the face, and wrote to his wife to lay in coal for the winter as his credit there was yet good. He told her that if he never lived to get out of the park she could comfort herself with the reflection that, like an illustrious predecessor, he died that others might live.

In the desperation of despair he called the dudes about him and told them that they must leave him; that his funds were almost gone; that his fortune of a few days previous was reduced to a fantom. Then they threw their arms about his neck and with eyes riveted on the heavens swore that they would never leave him in his adversity. They said they would never dare to return to England if a report should precede them that they had deserted a friend in misfortune. He is dwelling, and that they would stick to him as long as he had a dollar. The said they came as his friends, and would be blawsted ingrates to desert him because the fickle goddess had ceased to smile upon him. They then went into the bar, opened another basket of wine, lit fresh cigars, had them charged to the name the barkeeper had learned so well to write, and said it was "too deucedly blawsted bad," but they'd stick to him to the last.

Then Uncle Rufus fled to a wild and rocky cañon and called for the rocks and hills to fall upon and hide him from the wrath to come, but the hills were immovable and the rocks were on duty entertaining tourists. He thought of drowning himself, but feared the trout would bite him so that his picture wouldn't look well in the illustrated papers, and if he threw himself from a cliff his mangled remains would prove offensive to the visitors who had sought his Western paradise. He returned to the hotel, and there he remains in lamentation and prayer, wishing for a cyclone to happen along and sweep the whole outfit over into British Columbia. If his reason holds out he may live to get back to New York, but the reflection that he must move into a tenement-house and go to work for a living is not a pleasant one. Poor old Uncle Rufus!

JESSE J. ROOK AGAIN.

How That Unfortunate Young Statesman Thrives upon the Husks with Which Democratic Swine Are Fed.

[Springfield (Ill.) *Journal.*]—That highly amusing little volume published in this city during the session of the Legislature last winter, and facetiously known as "The Legislative Herd-Book," contains a passage like this:

Mr. Rook is a young man of excellent talents, and bids fair to avoid the indiscretions which are often perpetrated by men of his age in public positions, steer clear of the rocks of overconfidence, and attain an enviable position on the scroll of fame. . . . He is a man of rare independence and determination.

That Rook, utterly regardless of his biographer's reputation and of his own, as the sequel showed, walked deliberately into the fire, and still more deliberately wallowed in the dirt, is now common knowledge throughout the State. There is a sequel to the whole story, however, which the public does not understand so fully as it does the chapters just referred to.

A gentleman who held a position in the last House of Representatives was in Chicago a few days ago and met Rook. He reports that that unfortunate young statesman is now out of employment, and busying himself walking about the city bewailing his sad lot, and mentally—sometimes vocally—cursing the gang of tricksters who led him such a sorry chase last winter.

It happens that after Rook had received the petty price of his political reputation, and while he was engaged in the subsequent orgies of that memorable period, the money was nearly all looted from him, either by direct theft, or at cards, and it has frequently been asserted that some of the very men originally engaged in corrupting him, through this means finally became the possessors of a part of the swag.

When Rook came to himself, it is now stated, he was very restless, and, in a word, did not like to be sold so cheap. To quiet him, he received a promise of any one of three or more positions he might want under the Chicago City Government. This encouraged, he stood up to it to the end. But to this day he has not received the promised place, though he has frequently applied for it, and is now fast falling into the category of seedy want. Poor Rook is now as severe in his censure of those who corrupted him as were those who, last winter, demonstrated to their own satisfaction that he was a young statesman who could not be saved from destruction, and who was probably not worth saving. The reckless gang who were engaged in the transaction last winter, and who filled the State with scandal, lost the fight then, and have now thrown away Rook, and the public is anxious to know whether their next political transaction is likely to be a whit more honorable than that one was.

THE COURTS.

Driven Wells—The Reissue of Green's Patent Declared Void.

Liability of Vessel-Owners for Open Hatchways—Accident Policies.

Late Legal Decisions.

The following is an abstract of some of the more important decisions recently rendered in the Supreme Courts of the different States:

1. DRIVEN WELLS—PUBLIC USE—KNOWN USE—2. SAME—REISSUE.

Nelson W. Green, a Colonel of New York Volunteers in the late War, to give the men of his command pure water, devised in his own mind a method by which this could be done. He first explained his idea to his drill-squad and afterwards to the officers of his regiment, and it was this: To drive a rod sharpened at the end through the ground into the water-bearing stratum, and inserting in the bore a tube through which the water could be drawn by any ordinary style of pump. A test of this method was made successfully in 1861 on the place of Green, and in the same year on the fair-grounds at Cortland, N. Y., at the expense of one Graham, who had a contract to supply food and other necessary articles to the soldiers encamped there. This well was used generally by the men in camp and by G. and his employés. In 1868 Green procured a patent for his invention, and in 1871 had a reissue thereof, in which he claimed as his invention the creation of a vacuum in the lining of the well for the purpose of using the pressure of the atmosphere to bring up the water. In a suit—Andrews vs. Hovey—brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Iowa for an injunction and damages for the infringement of this patent, the defendant first denied that Green was the inventor of the driven well; second, averred that if he was the inventor he had abandoned his right to a patent by allowing a public use of the invention for more than two years before the granting of the patent; and; and, third, that the claim under the reissue was broader than in the first patent. On the trial the foregoing facts were shown; and it was also shown that this method of driving wells was used at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1849, and at Independence, Mo., in 1851. And it was also shown that the original invention did not claim the creation of the vacuum and the fact of the atmospheric pressure. Judge Shiras, in dismissing the bill said: (1.) "Whatever may be the intention of the inventor, if he suffers the invention to go into public use through any means whatever without an immediate assertion of his right, he is not entitled to a patent, nor will a patent then obtained protect his rights. (2.) It is shown that in 1861, at Independence, Mo., a tube was driven into the water-bearing stratum, and by a pump atta hed to the tube water was drawn through it in an apparently inexhaustible quantity. This might be treated as a mere isolated experiment which would not be held to defeat the rights of an independent inventor. But in 1849 and in 1856, E. W. Purdy, a witness in this case, as he testifies, was a well-maker in Milwaukee, Wis., and he used iron rods about two inches in diameter, and coupled together. The first rod was sixteen feet long, with its lower end made for a drill, and it was worked into the earth by being run over a gin-pole, and so the earth was displaced. Then four-inch tubing was driven into the opening as the boring progressed. No soil was removed from the ground, except where quicksands were struck a long sheet-iron bucket, with a valve at the bottom, was employed to bring up the quicksand. When water was reached, if it did not come to the surface, a pump was attached to the tubing, which formed the lining of the wells. Purdy testifies that he drove a number of these wells, some of them to the depth of sixty and 100 feet. We must confess that we cannot see any substantial difference between these wells and those made by the Green method. (4.) It is urged that the great merit of Col. Green's invention consists in the discovery of the effect of the vacuum created. According to the view we take of the original patent it did not cover or describe the application of this principle. It follows, therefore, that the reissue embraces the application of an important and natural principle not found in the original. The rule is well settled that a reissue can be validly granted only for the same invention which was originally patented. If the reissue goes beyond this, and covers other and different inventions or improvements suggested by the use of the original invention, it will be void."

SHIPPING—NEGLIGENCE—OPEN HATCHWAY AT NIGHT.

S. was employed as a deckhand on a steam-barge belonging to H., and at night, whilst he was executing an order of the Captain commanding the vessel, he fell into an open hatchway where no light had been put by the porter, as was his duty, and was injured. In the action, Surrey vs. Holt, brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, to recover damages, the plaintiff got a judgment for $4,000. A motion was made for a new trial on the ground that Judge Wilkes had erred in charging the jury, but the motion was denied, Judge Baxter concurring with Judge Wilkes in his views of the law. The charge was as follows: "The plaintiff can only recover by showing that the defendant, through the negligence or improper conduct of his agents on the vessel, caused his injuries. Negligence is the failing to do what a reasonably prudent person would ordinarily have done under the circumstances of the situation, or doing what such person under the existing circumstances would not have done. If the plaintiff so far contributed to the injury by his own negligence or want of ordinary care or caution, that but for such negligence or want of care he would not have been injured, he cannot recover. The defendant was bound to use ordinary care in guarding the hatchway at night, and he can not relieve himself from his liability to his employés by showing that it was the duty of the porter to place lights upon the vessel and about the hatchways, if they were open, and that as he was a fellow-servant with the plaintiff he must suffer for his negligence. In performing his duty in regard to such lighting of the vessel he was the servant of the defendant, and his negligence is the negligence of the defendant."

(1) SET-OFF—PARTNERSHIP AND PRIVATE DEBTS. (2) BANKING—SUING BANK ON CHECK.

C brought an action against P, K & Co. on the check of G, and the bank set up two defenses. (1) That the partnership of which G was a member was indebted to them in a sum more than the amount of his account, and that they had set-off his credit against their debt. (2) That the balance to the credit of G was less than the amount of the check, and that C could not cover as assignee of G, unless the check passed to him the credit claim of G. The defendants succeeded below, and the plaintiff carried the case (Coates vs. Preston) to the Supreme Court of Illinois, where the judgment was affirmed. The Chief Justice, in the opinion, said: (1) "Debts to be the subject of set-off, must be mutual between the parties to the action. That is not the case here. The debt offered to be set off is the debt of the firm against the claim of one of the individual parties, and this cannot be done. (2) The bank was under no obligation to pay any sum on the check unless the drawer had sufficient money on deposit to his credit with which to pay the check in full. It is plain the present plaintiff could not recover for a moiety of the check. That would be a division of the sum which the law will not allow. A very different question would be presented if G himself was the plaintiff here. The plaintiff could only recover, if at all, on this check, and if the drawer did not have a sufficient sum on deposit in defendants' hands with which to make full payment, so that it could take up and hold the check as a voucher, they were under no obligation to make a partial payment, and could rightfully refuse to pay a check, or any part of it, as they did."

ACCIDENT INSURANCE—INVOLUNTARY ACTION—UNCONSCIOUS CONDITION OF MIND.

In an action to recover the weekly indemnity upon an accident policy, Scheiderer vs. Travelers' Insurance Company, the complaint stated that "when it was quite dark, and while he was in a dazed and unconscious condition of mind, and not knowing or realizing what he was doing, he involuntarily arose from his seat and walked unconsciously to the platform of the car, and without force on his part, fell therefrom to the ground and was thereby injured." The company insisted that they were not liable for this casualty, as it was not accidental, but the result of the action of the plaintiff. The trial court sustained the position of the defendant, and the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, where the judgment was reversed. Judge Orton, in the opinion, said: "It is not necessary to wander away and get lost in that wilderness more dark than groves of fir on Huron's shore, the wilderness of the mind, to ascertain the precise condition of the mind of the plaintiff as stated in the complaint when the accident occurred, and it is useless to speculate as to the remote causes of that condition—whether drunkenness, utter prostration, somnambulism, brain disease, or derangement of the faculties—beyond, aside, or in contradiction of the complaint. The allegations of the complaint show a cause of action against the company. What occurred happened, it is stated, while the plaintiff was unconscious, and that his action was involuntary. These are the strongest words which could be used to negative self-infliction, design, or voluntary exposure, which are the only conditions material to the case, which exempt the company from liability. In respect to the causes of this mental condition of the plaintiff, it must also be accepted as true that he went to sleep from weariness and the action of the cars, and never awoke to consciousness of volition until the injury had happened. It is evident that he was entirely irresponsible."

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 5.—The criminal docket in the Supreme Court is set for Tuesday, Sept. 11.

This morning the court met at 9 o'clock—all present except Justice Scott.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

28. Mary J. Eads vs. C. R. Thompson; motion for time, though asked by stipulation of parties, overruled. The court will not extend time except on good cause.

64. Robert Chappel vs. J. L. McKnight; time extended ten days for filing record.

25. United States Mortgage Company vs. J. Gross et al.; cause remanded.

66. People ex rel., etc., vs. Cole and Treasurer of Jerseyville; summons for mandamus ordered returnable at next term.

MOTIONS.

15. W. J. Davis vs. J. A. Hamlin; motion to dismiss appeal as to Brandon, of the appellants; motion allowed.

71. Union National Insurance Company vs. William J. Slee; motion for time for abstracts, etc.

32. E. M. McGovern vs. Union Mutual Insurance Company; motion for time for briefs.

11. John Secrist vs. Emily H. Petty; motion to dismiss appeal for want of certificate of evidence.

33. M. L. Walker vs. Esther Ray et al.; motion to continue.

12. People ex rel. vs. Board of Supervisors of Kendall County; motion by plaintiff for time.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock tomorrow.

THE RECORD.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Bankruptcy Orders—5,000. Julius White; assignee's report of sale approved.

Superior Court—New Suits.

83,350—F. Fishcock vs. H. L. Spangenberg. Confession of judgment, $1,500. Rubens, McGaffey & Ames, attys.

83,351—Same vs. same. Confession of judgment, $1,500. Same attys.

83,352—Martin McCue, use, etc., vs. Frederick Barr and A. J. Elvig. Debt, $400; damages, $400. J. M. Garside, atty.

83,353—Solomon S. Hinkley vs. William A. Reid, Simon J. and Prescott J. Woodbury. Confession of judgment, $417.81. W. S. Hinkley, atty.

83,354—Elijah Lowe vs. Durham C. Grant. Trespass, $5,000. F. W. Tourtelotte, atty.

83,355—Samuel E. Bliss vs. Pullman Palace-Car Company. Case, $5,000. W. J. Darby, atty.

83,356—M. Arabella Johnson vs. John G. Clark and John McGreer. Case, $20,000. Ellis & Sneil, attys.

83,357—M. Lowey vs. Henry McDaniel, Peter Lindberg, and G. W. Hotaling. Bill for injunction. Gary, Ogden & Gary, attys.

83,358—Jeremiah Courtright vs. John McDonell Jr., alias John J. McDonnell. Asst., $1,000. H. S. Johnson, atty.

83,359—Allen D. Ray vs. Marcus M. Fowle. Attcht., $754. J. C. & J. S. Scovel, attys.

83,360—Charles Breit vs. Joel W. Smull and George Spofford. Trespass, $1,000. E. F. Runyan, atty.

83,361—James Carr vs. Ebenezer Wakeley. Case, $500. C. R. Adams, atty.

83,362—Judith C. Walker vs. Charles H. Stanley. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of No. 183 Twenty-first street. C. S. Thornton, atty.

83,363—Fred W. Meyer vs. Dorothea Meyer. Bill for divorce for adultery. M. K. Harris, solr.

83,364—A. Singer et al. vs. M. J. Neahr. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—3,510. Jaffray vs. Couch; dett. Ira Couch, and he made party.—10,321, Schwabacher vs. Hammer; dett. Cramp.—10,132. Bant vs. Oppenheimer; dis. n. c.—9,709. Bank vs. Hoxie; dett. Uza and he made party.—9,827. Blumenthal vs. Mace; dett.—10,098. Denton vs. Arnold; by stip. dis. n. c.—10,286. James vs. Johnson; dis. n. c.—9,977. Matthews vs. Holbrook; sale set aside.—8,477. Bridges vs. Bryc; dis. c.—10,155. McCheane vs. Dodge; dett. Lewis.—10,185. Arlington vs. Bishop; dett. Kimball. Imp. n. c.—9,446. Hubbard vs. U. S. M. Co.; dis. p. c. and judgt.

Judgments—Inter Ocean Publishing Co. vs. David Simon; $338.30.—Haxtem Steam Heater Co. vs. Dorsett Pipe & Paving Company; $845.50.—Jacob Bergman vs. Arthur W. Winslow; $534.32.—H. Ilg, G. W. McBrush vs. Excelsior Oil Stove Manufacturing Company; $1,538.45.—Louis Kurz et al. vs. Peter Kurz, Jr.; $2,139.05.—10,191, J. W. Butler Paper Co. vs. Hunter Bros.; $475.05.—10,288, Henry W. Moore et al. vs. Daniel Van Haaten; $529.63.—10,340, D. G. Wells vs. Wellington P. Chisholm; debt. and judgt., $159.03, and sch. fa.—10,163, Domestic Sewing-Machine Co. vs. Henry F. Hasse, $461.63, and special ex.—10,079, A. M. Thomson et al. vs. Edwin and Henry J. Dike; $231.95.—10,162, Charles H. Mitchell vs. Louis Frumweiler $1,000, and special ex.—10,363, Henry Messling vs. Ernst L. and John W. Pruessing; $95.56.—10,134, Bartholomae & Leisen Brewing Co. vs. Frank Veinfurth; $489.85 and special ex.—7,419, H. T. Lally vs. A. S. Potter and Richard T. Gastel, E Hogeman, and Emil Weike, assault; nolle as to Weike, and others tried by court and acquitted. JUDGE ROGERS—38, Andrew and John Sheridan, implement, etc., larceny of hogs; seven witnesses for the People examined.—125, Anton Bauer: contd. by deft.

The Call.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 88, 92, 95, 101, 102, 254, and 111.
JUDGE ROGERS—No. 58 on trial.

A DOSE OF RAT POISON.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—For several days there has been trouble between John Eckie and his wife, he having been violent and abusive towards her. Last night he beat her and put her out of the house, and when she returned this morning she found him at the point of death. He had taken a large dose of poison, and died in terrible agony soon after he was discovered.

AMONG THE SIOUX.

Visit of the Senate Committee to Pine Ridge Agency—The Red Men Apparently Swindled under the Edmunds Agreement.

PARK RIDGE AGENCY, Dak., Sept. 3, via FORT ROBINSON and CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee today held a council here with the Ogallala band of the Sioux. The principal speaker was the noted Chief Red Cloud. Like all the other Sioux, the Indians here claim to have signed the Edmunds agreement under a misapprehension of its terms. One surprising fact was developed today. It will be remembered that the treaty of 1868 provided that all subsequent agreements in order to be binding on the Indians must be signed by three-fourths of the adult males of the tribe. Of course the Edmunds agreement was covered by this provision. It now appears that a large number of the signers of this agreement were boys between the ages of 5 and 12. The Indians refer in terms far from complimentary to the Rev. S. D. Hinman, who acted as interpreter for the Edmunds Commission, and who has been very active in procuring signatures to the agreement, including those of the children above referred to. They also say that Mr. Hinman promised them a strip of land in Nebraska in consideration of their cession in Dakota. This hardly seems probable, however, as he certainly had no authority to do so.

As the facts are gathered by the committee the more evident it becomes that the Edmunds agreement is no exception to the rule of conduct which has so long disgraced the Government in its treatment of the Indians. The committee leave tomorrow for the Rose Bud Agency.

"FEARLESS" WOMEN.

Mrs. Swisshelm's Ideas as to Their Foolishness.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The outrage and murder of Mrs. Ambler is a lesson which should not pass unnoticed by that large number of "young, strong, fearless" women whom youth, strength, and courage lead to forgetfulness or unconsciousness of the peculiar danger of their sex. When I think of the numbers of such women for whom I have trembled, I wonder that such crimes are of so rare occurrence.

That spirit of independence, that claim of equality with men, which has been so diligently fostered by the mistaken friends of woman-suffrage, is responsible for a good deal of recklessness on the part of thousands of women.

From the first woman-rights convention it has been common for the people who originated and maintain them to ridicule the idea of woman's need of protection. In the third one ever held I was voted down and accounted an enemy of my sex for insisting that one of the primary rights of woman is protection by her male friends from all physical danger, and for urging that there never could be a time when woman could afford to dispense with protection. The flood-tide of "reform" was so strongly set against me that, it being my first appearance in such convention, it was my last for twenty years, and for over thirty years I have been much more anxious to see woman emancipated from the influence of the false guides of equality and independence than from any form of oppression consequent upon the old order of things.

This unfortunate woman, Mrs. Ambler, was in the habit of walking alone a short distance from a railroad station to her father's house, and of positively refusing the escort of the man whose first duty it was to protect her. This habit was known, of course, and was a notification to all ruffians, just as the keeping of large sums of money in a house is a notification to burglars. The independence which leads any woman to rely upon herself in such manner is criminal, and one who insists in it should be treated by her friends as a lunatic and furnished with a guardian.

Any woman who attempts such a rôle to be in the least consistent should be thoroughly armed and accustomed to the use of dirk and pistol, besides having given proof of coolness in the face of danger. The horror one feels at thought of the fate of this "young, strong, fearless" woman should be turned to account as a warning to all other women, both for their own sake and for that of the men who are in some degree unmanned by being discharged from their post of duty as the natural protectors of the women they love or respect.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

A NEWSPAPER BOYCOTTED.

The Amalgamated Societies of Fall River Declare War on the "Herald" of That City.

[New York *Times.*]—It is reported that the amalgamated Catholic and Irish societies of Fall River, Mass., have held a joint convention and resolved to "boycott" the *Daily Herald*, of that place, because

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

England.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Sept. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What country, next to Germany and Ireland, has sent us the most emigrants in the last fifty years? DELTA.

"A" Wins.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please decide the following wager: In a game of base-ball A wagers B that one club beats the other two to one. The score stands one to nothing. Who wins? READER.

[The honest interpretation of the wager would be that one club did not score more than half as many runs as the other.]

Mills' Reply to Dixon.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in THE TRIBUNE today a statement made by Joseph Dixon that he found the hospital in a dirty condition when he took charge, which seems to me to be a strange and untrue charge, because there never was printed in any paper while I was at the hospital anything in regard to it not being in good order, and no County Commissioner ever complained, nor any one else to my knowledge; and in regard to the amount of money collected by me and accounted for, it foots up to more than $4,000, and the reports show it, and when he says it is but $600 he knows better. D. W. MILLS.

Rowdyism on 'Change.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is a disgrace to this city that such rowdyism is permitted on 'Change by the young rowdies who are there in the employ of the representative men of this great city.

Strangers of note from our land and foreign lands who are taken there to witness the methods of transacting business, and called upon to address the board, are invariably insulted by the young rapscallions there assembled, so that the citizen who has the credit of our city at heart is compelled to hang his head in shame.

It is to be hoped that hereafter an introduction to the Board of Trade will be omitted when distinguished strangers receive the courtesies of the city. *.

A Mathematical Question.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a controversy will you please decide the following problem, giving the reasons for the decision? Supposing there to be a groove through the centre of the earth, if a ball were dropped therein, where would the ball stop? Disregarding the air and friction against the sides of the groove not being taken into consideration. H. E. BRIGGS.

[The ball would stop only after having passed through to the other side, describing the earth's diameter. It would stop only for an instant, and then fall back to the starting-point. Under the conditions named by our correspondent the ball would continue to vibrate, back and forth, in pendulum fashion, and not come to rest, except momentarily, as above noted, till after the lapse of an infinite number of vibrations. The reasons asked for by our correspondent can scarcely be stated in a newspaper column. A satisfactory demonstration of the matter is given on page 183 of Smyth's Calculus, which may be referred to if desired. The time occupied in each swing would be 42¼ minutes whether the ball started from the surface or a point at any possible distance below the surface.]

A Street Nuisance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As you have kindly called attention now and then to public nuisances in this city, I beg to announce one more to be added to the list. I refer to the blocking of the sidewalk just north of the east end of the Post-Office Building, where men and boys gather to look at the pictures of the *Police Gazette* et al. posted conspicuously. In two respects that is a nuisance that needs abatement, although it is not the only place of the kind in the city. First, the locality is very central, and becoming more so, and the sidewalk is needed for the crowds of people who have a legitimate business and do not wish to be time to be gazing at such pictures as those gotten up for the pages aforesaid. I have often had to turn aside to get around the crowd of loungers who there do congregate.

Second, the pictures of semi-nude females, by which such sheets make their living, are of such a character that they, of course, ought to be suppressed by the constituted authorities for such purposes. I have often seen women passing this place looking up as if wondering what all those men were so intently gazing at, who, if they could have seen the pictures themselves, would have blushed for shame at our common humanity. If these street idlers, scavengers of all that looks toward immorality, must feed on such exhibitions, then let them go down into cellars and other dark places provided for the purpose, but let decent people have a chance to use the public thoroughfares undisturbed, at least by daylight. E. N. A.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-house yesterday: Bingham & Ranson, 3,160 cedar ties, 130 corda bark; J. Crawford, 61 coils rope, 63 kegs nails, 18 cases clothing; Hannah & Hogg, 10 bags wine, 128 cases liquors; C. T. Raynolds & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Bielefeld Bros., 1 case dry goods; Lilienfeld Bros. & Mayer, 3 cases cigars; Grommes & Ulrich, 7 cases cigars; W. M. Keenan, 1 case embroideries; National School-Furniture Company, 1 case maps; J. D. McNab & Co., 1 bale dry goods; J. C. Vaughan, 11 cases plants; C. McNeilis & Co., 6 pkgs dry goods; G. W. Cothrane, 1 cask glassware; Schlesinger & Mayer, 1 case dry goods; Burley & Tyrrell, 10 packages fancy goods; Walker, Oakley & Co., 199 bales hides; J. V. Farwell & Co., 13 cases dry goods; Davidson & Sons, 6 cases granit; Fuller & Fuller, 26 cases oils; J. B. Chambers & Co., 3 cases chloride; J. W. & H. Pardridge & Co., 4 cases cottons; Marshall, Field & Co., 20 cases silks; Lyon & Healy, 14 cases musical instruments; C. H. Stack, 5¼ casks brandy; Wilson Bros., 3 cases hosiery; F. Neuberger, 1½ casks brandy; John Biegan, 2 cases ornaments. Collections, $18,-270.34.

NATIONAL LONGEVITY UNION.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The life of the National Longevity Union, incorporated for continuing human life on a scientific plan by preventing instead of curing diseases, to the absolute ruin of the medical profession, met an early death today by a rule of court made by Judge Galbraith. The scheme being so vast in its aims and territory, the whole of the United States being required for its operations, and at the same time being so vague and unsatisfactorily explained by the projectors, leaving a way open for an immense National Trust should the organization ever become controlled by dishonest people, Judge Galbraith annulled the charter and pronounced it void.

Dandruff is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,

And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market More Active and Quite Strong—Exchange Quiet.

Stocks Irregular but Generally Stronger —Growing Animation in Wall Street.

An Exciting Day in Produce Circles—Provisions Active and Very Weak—Prominent Longs Unloading.

Wheat Heavy in Sympathy with Pork Products —Corn Irregularly Stronger—Oats Firm.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was fairly active yesterday. The country orders for currency were quite free in volume, and there was a fair local demand for funds at the current rates. The decline in provisions on the Board of Trade made a rather lively call for margins, which contributed to increase the counter business of the banks. Discount rates remain at 6@7 on time and 5 for call or bond collaterals.

The local bank clearings yesterday aggregated $7,900,000, being over $800,000 less than Tuesday.

Exchange on New York sold yesterday at 70c discount per $1,000.

The banks are ordering considerable money from New York against their deposits there. Exchange is not yet down to the currency-shipping point, but there is a growing demand in the West for funds with which to move the products of the soil.

Foreign exchange was quiet at the rates previously given. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 483½ and 486, with actual rates at 482 and 485¼. English documentary at 479¼@479¾ for sixty days and 482¼@483 sight. Bankers' francs, 523¾ and 520. French documentary, 528¼@527½ and 525¼@525. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94¾ sight; do documentary, 93¾ and 94½.

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company, which was partially organized in this city several months ago, met yesterday, and are now making arrangements to complete the organization. An old charter has been secured, and steps will be taken at once to have the name changed at Springfield to the Metropolitan Trust Company, capital $1,000,000. It is not expected that the institution will be open for business before Jan. 1.

Fears of a frost in the West induced some selling of stocks yesterday, but on the whole the tendency was to support the bull side of the market. The tendency was to more animation, some lines being decidedly active.

The story was repeated yesterday that the Williams suit against the Western Union was to be dismissed, and Gould, Sage, and Dillon were to go into the Louisville directory. Williams is said to be long of Louisville. This report strengthened both the railroad and the telegraph stocks.

The Credit Mobilier suit against the Union Pacific, which was decided against the road in Boston yesterday, is looked upon as unimportant, as the Union Pacific owns nine-tenths of the Crédit Mobilier stock.

It was reported a few days ago that eastbound freight rates would soon be advanced, and the news of yesterday tended to confirm it.

The earnings of the Missouri Pacific system for the fourth week of August increased $94,000.

Friends of Vanderbilt say the Lake Shore would not make a traffic arrangement with the Wabash to the detriment of the Bee Line.

St. Paul Directors are expected to declare a 3½ per cent dividend on the common stock. Eight months' earnings of the company show a gain of $2,300,000 over 1882.

Bears on Denver say the company has pledged 5,000 shares of unlisted stock and $1,000,000 of unlisted first-mortgage bonds for loans, and the lenders have been clamoring for their "change" ever since the stock tumbled to 40, but none of the indebtedness has been discharged.

The Vanderbilt interest say their stocks will pay the same dividends this quarter as heretofore, and that New York Central will next week declare 2 per cent and later in the month Lake Shore 2 per cent.

New York bond brokers report an excellent demand for this class of securities, and a much more hopeful tone. Weakness in any direction throughout Wall street.

August was a bad month for fire underwriters and property-owners who were uninsured. Companies whose business in other months of the year yielded a profit have seen a good part of it wiped out by the losses in August. The New York *Bulletin's* fire record makes the losses last month aggregate $10,100,000. There were twenty-one destructive fires, losses on each of which exceeded $100,000 each, the whole amounting to $4,700,000. In August, 1881, the loss was $8,016,300—the heaviest on record for August previous to that for the same month of the current year.

The Cape Cod Canal Company has nearly finished the survey and preliminary work. The work of actual construction is a short time, it looks as if the company would be able to meet curious and rather heavy provisions imposed by the charter within the time specified by the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Boston *Advertiser* says the National-bank capital of Boston is $52,352,000, divided among fifty-nine institutions. This aggregate exceeds the combined capital of the eighty-seven National banks of the seven cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and Indianapolis. New York City has fifty National banks, with a capital of $51,050,000, but per State banks swell the capital represented at the New York Clearing-House to $61,162,700. The capital represented at the Boston Clearing-House is $50,400,000, seven of the banks making their exchanges through others. The capital of the State banks in New York City amounts to $10,-987,700, and adding the trust and loan companies, saving-banks, and private bankers the amount for the last week. The outstanding short interest is still quite large, and apparently little progress was made in covering it today.

The *Herald* money article says: In a moderate way there were considerable ups and downs in this morning's stock market. In a general way it was as much like that of yesterday as two peas in a pod. Both were weak at the opening and both strong at the closing. Specialists sold stocks early in the day to secure paper profits, and bought them back in the afternoon because they thought the market showed prospects of an advance. This is simply to say that the whole stock-jobbing community leaned strongly to the belief that there was more money to be made by buying stocks than by selling them. The drag at the opening was due to reports of a large Boston failure—afterward denied—and to rumors of bad weather in corn-producing sections. The spurt at the end was traceable to a positive denial of these rumors. It began to be understood that though the temperature was low in the Northwestern contries, there was no good sleighing as yet, and that the corn might pull through after all. The coal shares were the only weak ones today. Reading was especially feeble, and pulled down the rest of the coal-carriers. Although the coal combination has marked up prices on paper, it doesn't seem to be getting a market for its products. Neither does Mr. Gowen seem to succeed in scraping money enough together to pay off the floating debt of Jersey Central and extricate it from the Receiver's hands, as he promised to do. If we are correct Mr. Gowen is behindhand some two weeks in his promise to relieve Jersey Central from its floating debt, and consequently it remains as big as ever. Deducting the mortgage weakness, the market showed great strength. Commission brokers report a better "outside" buying than has been the case for months past. The low-priced stocks are especially sought for. Such stocks as Denver, Louisville & Nashville, and Ontario & Western are being bought up because they are considered fairly cheap at ruling prices. Louisville & Nashville shows earnings that are almost phenomenal, and Ontario & Western is considered dirt-cheap by friends of the property, who know that it has no bonded debt and that its prospects must be greatly enhanced by the pushing toward completion of the West Shore Road. The speculation in Louisville & Nashville and Western Union was made to hang together today by reports that Gould and Sage were to go into the Directory of the railroad aforesaid. Both of these stocks (probably from the cause assigned) were active and buoyant. The grain movement continues to be extraordinary. A telegram from Chicago states that the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have arranged to borrow 4,000 grain-cars for use right away. This, added to the present equipment of the road, will give it about 20,000 cars for the hauling of grain. The prospects now are that the movement of grain in the West this autumn will equal, if not exceed, that of any former year. We are without news today regarding the crop reports, but the latest *Bulletin des Halles*, which may be accepted as an authority, estimates the wheat crop of France this year at 85,000,000 hectolitres. In 1882 it was 122,000,000 hectolitres. If the *Bulletin* figures are correct, France will require more wheat in the coming twelve months than the United Kingdom. These facts point strongly toward specie importations, etc.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last—Sept. 5	Last—Sept. 4
Alton & T. H. pfd.	100	92	92	92	....	....
Canada Pacific	1,011	57¾	58¼	57¼	57¾	....
Canada So.	6,635	56	56¾	55¼	55¾	55¾
Central Pacific	7,400	68¾	69¾	67¾	68¼	67¾
C., B. Q.	4,300	134¾	135¼	134¾	135¼	134¾
C., C. C. & I.	100	64	64	64	64	....
C., C. & I. C.	100	3	3	3	3	....
Ches. & O.	45	17	17	17	....	....
do 1st pfd.	100	27	27	27	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts.	....	133	133	133	....	....
Denver & Rio G.	14,355	39¾	40¼	39	39¾	39¾
Del. & Hudson	455	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	....
D., L. & W.	60,830	127¾	131¾	127¾	129¾	....
Erie	16,000	31¾	32¼	31¼	31¾	....
Erie seconds	....	95	95¼	93	95	....
E. Tenn. & Ga.	....	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	....
E. & T. W.	400	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	....
Illinois Central	1,730	129¾	130	128¾	129¾	....
Jersey Central	9,000	33	33¾	32¾	33¼	....
Lake Shore & Texas	3,900	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	....
L. E. & West.	200	22¾	22	22	22	....
Lake Shore	13,300	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	108¼
Louisville & Nash.	40,100	55¾	56¾	55¾	56¾	56¾
Metropolitan El.	....	99	99	98	99	....
Mich. Central	2,175	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	....
Minn. & St. L.	100	25	25	25	25	....
do pfd.	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	....
Missouri Pacific	4,730	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	....
Nash. & Chat.	1,000	57¾	58¼	57¾	57¾	....
N. Y. Central	3,465	119¾	119¾	118¾	119¾	119¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. pfd.	100	27	27	27	....	....
Northern Pacific	15,050	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	....
do pfd.	26,850	76¾	77¼	75¾	76¾	....
Northwestern	9,500	127¾	128¾	127¾	128¾	....
do pfd.	450	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	....
Ohio Cent.	2,535	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
Ohio & Miss.	1,000	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	....
Ont. & Western	1,040	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	....
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	131	131	131	131	....
Pacific Mail	20,400	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	....
Pacific Mail	2,700	33	33¾	33	33¼	....
Reading	28,750	52	53	50¾	52¾	....
Rich. & Dan.	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	....	....
do term.	200	82¾	82¾	82¾	....	....
Rich. & Pitts.	2,100	17	17¾	17	17¼	....
Rock Island	400	124½	125¼	124½	125	....
St. L. & S. F.	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	....	....
do pfd.	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	....
St. Paul	23,225	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	....
do pfd.	540	120¾	120¾	120¾	120	....
St. P., M. & M.	9,150	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	....
do pfd.	900	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	....
St. P., M. & M.	1,900	109	109	108¾	109	....
Texas Pacific	7,500	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	....
Union Pacific	24,725	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	....
Wabash	4,600	21	21¾	21	20¾	....
do pfd.	6,300	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	....
Western Union	15,100	80	80	79¾	79¾	79¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	Fargo	114
American	89	United States	39

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100¼	Texas Pacific 1st	115
4s	115¾	Texas Pacific R. G.	74¾
Pacific 6s	123	Texas Pacific R. G.	73¾
Central Pacific 1st	111¼	Union Pac. L. (ask'd)	109½
Erie 2d	94¾	Union Pac. s. f.	113¾
L. W. (asked)	104		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con.	67¼	Tenn. 6s new	39¼
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	36
Mass. 5s	119	Virginia 6s cons.	39
Tenn. 6s	38	Virginia defd.	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$10000 U S 4½s coup.	114½	$8300 N P 1st coup.	103¼
1000 La 7s cons.	67	6000 do.	103¾
1000 A & P inc.	27¾	1000 N P 1st	103¾
10000 Can So. 1st	94½	1000 N Y L E & W con	72¾
7000 do	94¾	1000 do new 2d con.	95
1000 do	95	1000 do.	94¼
1000 C Falls & S. 1st	92	1000 Ogn S & L 1st	102
2000 E Tenn 6s	71¾	4000 Penn C 4½ coup.	95¼
1000 C B & Q Ia. 1st	113¾	1000 R W & O ex 5s	70¾
2000 do	113¾	7000 do.	69¾
1000 H & St J con. 1st	109	1000 St P C & P 1st	116
6000 M St P 1st W & M.	105¾	10000 Tex Pac inc 1	54¾
5000 Mob & O 1st def.	98¾	1000 do.	54¾
1000 M & O 1st	98	1000 do.	54¾
1000 do	98¼	2000 do.	54¾
4000 N Y C & Hud 6s	94¾	3000 do.	54¾
1000 do	94¾	1000 do.	54¾
3000 do	94¾	1000 W & M 1st	100
1000 do	95	4000 do.	99¾
9000 N Y W S & B 1st	73¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 La cons.	67¼	10000 No Pac 1st coup.	103¾
12000 C St P M & Ocons.	109¾	23000 N Y & St L 1st	99¾
1000 C St P M & O.	94¾	10000 N Y L E W 2d cons	94¾
1000 C B & Q Den.	89	2000 NJC 1st con assd.	119¾
5000 D & R G 1st con.	80	7000 O & Ist.	67¾
1000 H & St J M.	109	1000 Ogd & L. 2d	92¾
8000 Long Island 6s	98	1000 S L & S F 2d class B	74
1000 M & O 1st	105¾	1000 St L & I M 5s	74
1000 M K & T gen 6s	105¾	1000 Tex Pac Rio	78¾
14000 M K & T gen 6s	79¾	2000 do.	78¾
5000 do	80	10000 do inc 2	34¾
4000 M U Teles	83¾	1000 W St L & P pf	39¾
10000 do	83¾	1000 WSL&PP&W inc	19¾
6000 do	83¾		

3 P. M. TO 4 P. M.

$10000 U S 4½s reg.	114½	$1300 N Y W St & B 1st.	73¾
10000 La 7s cons.	66¾	2000 N P 1st	103¾
10000 Can So.	94¾	1000 N Y C St L 1st	100
1000 C R I P & P coup.	124½	1000 N Y L E W con 2d	95
2000 C B & Q Neb. 1st	100	1000 Ogn S & L 6s	102
1000 D & R G 1st w.	52	4000 Penn C 4½ coup.	95¼
2000 E Tenn 6s	71¾	1000 R W & O ex 5s	70¾
1000 H & St J con.	109	7000 do.	69¾
3000 Ft W & Den 1st	103½	1000 St P C & P 1st	116
10000 do	103¾	1000 Tex Pac inc 1	54¾
1000 H & St J con. 1st	109	1000 do.	54¾
6000 M St P 1st W & M.	105¾	1000 do.	54¾
5000 Mob & O 1st def.	98¾	1000 do.	54¾
1000 M & O 1st	98	1000 W & M 1st	100
4000 N Y C & Hud 6s	94¾	4000 do.	99¾
1000 do	94¾	1000 W St L & P pf	39¾
1000 do	95	1000 WSL&PP&W inc	19¾
9000 N Y W S & B 1st	73¾		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mining stocks very dull. Horn Silver sold at $7.00 and 7.38; Chrysolite, $1.10; Bodie, $70.00; Consolidated Virginia, $58.00 and 60.00; Robinson Consolidated, $42.00. Sales of the day, 12,615 shares. Pipe Line certificates were dull at 106¾@108¾, closing on the call at 108¾.

Sutro	$ 20	Quicksilver	$ 6
Homestake	17	Quicksilver pfd.	39¼
Bulwer	3	Ohl Colony	138¾
Ontario	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha Consolidated	$2.00	Mexican	$3.50
Alta	1.50	Mount Diablo	4.50
Argenta	15	Navajo	2.75
Best & Belcher	4.00	Northern Belle	6.37½
California	20	Opair	3.50
Challar	5.00	Potosi	85
Con. Virginia	15	Savage	2.00
Crown Point	1.35	Sierra Nevada	3.25
Eureka Con.	7.00	Union Con.	6.00
Gould & Curry	2.75	Utah	2.75
Grand Prize	15	Yellow Jacket	3.35
Hale & Norcross	4.50	Scorpion	15

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	240	Ridge	25
Catalpa	87½	Silver Islet	3¾
Franklin	30	Wisconsin Central	18
Pewabic	3	Osceola	175
Quincy	46	Huron	2¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st, near Washtenaw av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 29 (W. J. Kirk to N. W. and L. Bartholomay) 1,500

South Dearborn st, 240 ft s of Thirty-fourth, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Sept. 4 (Conrad Dewitz to Jena Clemens) 1,200

The premises No. 71 McGregor st, dated June 16 (E. L. Sherman to Timothy Finn) 800

West Lake st, 59 ft e of Noble av, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 3 (William L. Beals to Mary E. Rogers) 2,000

Same property as above, dated Sept. 4 (M. E. and J. C. Thompson to A. W. Wolfe) 2,000

West Twelfth st, 264 ft w of Ladin, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 17 (M. E. and W. Pryor to S. A. Heller) 2,000

Twenty-fourth st, 165 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 20x125 ft, dated Aug. 22 (H. E. Buell et al. to F. Gailand) 1,200

West Adams st, 25 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 22x125 ft, dated May 25 (John G. Heaton to George H. Shields) 2,312

Ullman st, 44 ft n of Thirty-first, w f, 48x124 ft, dated Aug. 20 (William Farr to John Blenkinsop) 1,000

Shurtleff av, 75 ft n of Whitehouse place, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Jacob Dingee to Ida Louise Shurtleff) 1,000

Prairie av, n e cor of Thirty-first st, w f, 140x74 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Edson Keith to Consider B. Carter) 21,000

North av, 222 ft w of Ashland, n f, 24x100 ft, dated July 28 (J. Cunningham to C. H. Bowne) 1,100

Dudley st, 250 ft n of Iowa, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 5 (C. E. Dinehart to A. Vold) 550

Blue Island av, 330 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 66x 100 ft, improved, dated July 27 (William Schneifer to Thomas O'Connell) 15,000

North Horne av, s w corner of Fowler, e f, 50x 150 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Augustus Currey to Daniel C. Moody) 4,500

Calumet av, 21½ ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 20x188 ft, dated Aug. 29 (Sarah A. Brown to James Ulrich) 3,600

The premises No. 30 Nebraska st, dated Aug. 16, (John Ireland to Patrick Cullerton) 5,000

Barry Point road, 240 ft e of Sacramento av, n f, 24x104 ft, dated Aug. 30 (W. G. Jackson to Elizabeth Barker) .....

Robey st, 264½ ft n of Chicago av, e f, 24x104½ ft, dated Aug. 8 (estate of Thomas Sullivan to William Walker) 800

DeKalb st, between Polk and Leavitt, n w f, 21x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 4 (James L. Campbell to William H. Brown) .....

Webster av, 141½ ft e of Orchard st, s f, 27½x 146 ft, dated Aug. 27 (Edwin Maynard to Bartolmea Zeigler) 3,500

West Madison st, 104½ ft e of Leavitt, s f, 47½ x 124 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Annie E. Preston to Alexander C. M. McChesney) 9,516

Ellis Park, 61 feet s of 39th place, w f, 22x100 ft, improved, dated Aug. 3 (Silas R. Boardman to Horace C. Burr) 7,750

Orchard st, n of Willow, e f, 37½x93x39 ft, dated June 29 (M. and H. Zirngible to J. H. Heinz) 3,075

Iowa st, near Fairfield av, n f, 25x61 ft, improved, dated Aug. 18 (samuel E. Gross to Christina Melville) 1,500

Fairfield av, 180 ft s of Iowa, w f, 25x126 ft, improved, dated Aug. 18 (same party to Gertrude Dedi) .....

Fairfield-av, near above, 20x126 ft, improved, dated Aug. 15 (same party to William Lasa) 1,600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Snyder st, n of and near School, e f, 375x122 ft, dated Aug. 31 (A. G. Schiuetzer to Snyder st, adjoining above, 375x122 ft, dated July 31 (same party to J. Dieterich) 450

Dewey court, near Grand av, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 9 (A. W. Wright to Maria Johnson) 450

Lot 70 in W. S. Block 17 of E ½ N W ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated Sept. 3 (T. Schumacher to G. F. Bem) 800

Herndon st, 66 ft s of Diversy, w f, 25x124 ft, dated June 18 (estate of J. E. Sheffield to John Tobias) 500

Orchard st, s e cor of Huck court, w f, 32x135 ft, dated Aug. 15 (W. B. Snow to Dorothea A. Solomon) 600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Thirty-sixth st, 236 ft e of Blanchard, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated July 31 (master in chancery to J. E. Barret) 1,000

Loomis st, 288 ft n of Forty-ninth, w f, 48x124 ft, dated Sept. 4 (W. H. Bowman to Emma Daniel) 500

School st, bet Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, e f, 40x 120 ft, dated Aug. 30 (E. F. Hooker to S. W. Kesler) 800

School st, near above, 60x120 ft, dated Aug. 30 (same party to Sarah Riggle) 1,200

Forty-fourth st, 241 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated sept. 1 (L. B. Egan to Mary Brown) 1,000

Same property as above, dated Sept. 1 (W. J. and M. Brown to L. B. Egan) 1,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stave st, 396 ft n w of Cornelia, s w f, 44x200 ft, dated Aug. 29 (Charles Morris to Louisa Schattler) 1,775

Norman st, 375 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 30x100 ft, dated Aug. 30 (R. S. Cox to M. A. E. Kleppen) 300

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

C. J. Zialek, one-story cottage, 20x26, No. 800 Van Buren street, to cost $600.

C. Bennett, two-story front addition, 20x16, No. 567 Noble street, to cost $600.

H. Bissemeier, three-story factory, 34x40, Huron street, near Curtis, to cost $5,000.

J. E. Rogerson, two-story dwelling, 22x34, No. 195 Seminary avenue, to cost $2,000.

P. Clark, one-story cottage, 22x33, No. 122 Thirty-sixth street, to cost $1,000.

F. Drorack, three-story store and dwelling, 48x60, No. 659 and 671 Throop street, to cost $15,000.

H. Stier, two-story dwelling, 24x48, No. 183 Orchard street, to cost $1,800.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and very irregular. The grain markets were disposed to strength, but wheat gave way, and other cereals were kept down by an unusual weakness in provisions. The latter were simply "thrown" with an abandon which was a surprise to the many who supposed that they had touched bottom. The weakening process was stayed awhile during the long period of waiting for the President, but broke out again on his departure. The weather was fine, but receipts of grain were slightly on the decrease.

Provisions were demoralized in the direction of weakness and unusually active. Pork declined 60c for next month, and closed 50c below the latest price of Tuesday, at $11.07½ bid for October, while January changed to a 5c premium instead of a 10c discount. Lard declined 30c, and closed 25c lower, at $7.90 bid, and short ribs 40c lower, at $6.05 bid, both for October. The market started down early on the news of a 20@25c decline in hogs at the Stock-Yards, while Liverpool was quoted 6d@8 lower on products. When pork had declined 35c one or two parties came in and filled moderate lines of shorts, which caused 12½c reaction, but there was so much stuff on sale as to force back prices. Short ribs did not open till after pork had sold down considerably. Both were very weak under large offerings by brokers supposed to represent the leading long firm, and the word went round that the house had resolved on a change of base, which brought out minor holders by the score, the letting go being accelerated by liberal margin calls. Lard was not so freely offered, but had to decline with the rest. Packers reported a continued good shipping demand, but said "the boys" had got the speculative part of the market. In the afternoon there was a better demand, several buying orders being received from outside. October pork advanced to $11.20; January pork sold at $11.27½. October lard sold at $8.02½, closing with $8.00 bid. January sold at $7.80, being 15c above the lowest price on 'Change, and October ribs sold at $6.12½.

Flour was dull and weak. A few lots were taken by local jobbers and one sale was made for export, all probably at a considerable reduction, though holders did not quote a decline, and buyers said nothing. Bran was quiet and firm at $11.25@11.75.

Wheat was active and weak, closing 1¾c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at 97¼c bid for October, and 99¼c bid for November. The British markets were called quiet, and receipts in the West were smaller, St. Louis reporting only 77,000 bu., and Toledo a little over 200 carloads. But Liverpool telegraphed that stocks in the principal British ports are heavy. There was no appreciable export demand here. The weather in the West was fine, and provisions were very weak. All this caused a decline of only ¼c in wheat, after which the market reacted ⅝c with rather free filling of shorts by parties who feared that the market had been hammered too vigorously, while there were believed to be a good many stop-orders to buy when it could be done at $1.00 for November. But the market tumbled ultimately to 1c below that figure, with much less buying than had been expected, and closed ¼c above the bottom. The later decline was supposed to be chiefly on the news that New York was very weak, with no demand except from a few shorts. Cash lots of No. 2 spring were more active, chiefly at 95¼@96c, some lots being taken for shipment. No. 2 spring sold at 88@88c in outside locations. No. 2 red was quiet at $1.04¾@1.05 cash, and $1.05 for October. No. 3 red was in good demand at 99c. In the afternoon the market for regular was stronger, October selling up to 98c and November to $1.00, in sympathy with corn.

firmer; $4.00@6.00 per cwt for common to good sheep; $6.00@7.50 for lambs.
HOGS—Receipts, 3,950 head; quiet but firm; for live hogs, $5.50@6.00 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; steady for good, weak for low grades; steers of 1,200 to 1,350 lbs sold at $4.90@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50; grass Texans, $3.00@3.65.
HOGS—Receipts, 7,000 head; lower; light, $4.85@4.95; heavy, $4.65@4.75.
SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500 head; quiet; natives, averaging 95 lbs, $4.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 874 head; active; prime, $5.00@5.40; fair to good, $4.25@5.00; common, $4.00@4.00.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 head; market fair; Philadelphias, $5.00@5.05; Yorkers, $5.00@5.05.
SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; active; prime, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@3.50.

LUMBER.

There was a good show of buyers on the canzo market yesterday, and the light offerings outside of shingles went off freely, with prices firm and unchanged. Ordinary sawing piece-stuff was quotable at $2.25@2.50; common inch, $12.25@12.50; and shingles at $2.50@2.75.
Trade at the yards continues to improve. Following are the prices of the leading grades:

First, second, and third clear, 2¼3 inch	$ 48.00
Same, 1½4 inch	46.00
A and B select, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inch	30.00@34.00
2d select	26.00
First, second, and third clear and finishing	31.00@48.00
A to C box boards, 12 inches	19.00@20.00
A to C box boards	31.00@ 6.00
A to C dressed flooring, 6-inch	23.00@27.00
Fencing, 6-inch	17.00
Clear B, B, and C 4-inch flooring	26.00@36.00
First and second clear siding, tied, 12x16 ft	21.00
A and B siding	18.00@20.00
Common boards, 14x18 ft	14.00
Common boards, 12-inch, 18x20 ft	14.00
No. 2 boards, 18x20 ft	11.50@12.50
Fencing	12.00@14.50
A to C flooring strips	2.00@36.50
Pickets, common to fancy, dressed	8.00@18.00
Bill battens, C. G. beveled, per 100 lin. ft	19.00
3-in. joist and scantling, 12@14 ft	13.50
Timber	14.00@21.00
2-inch cull	9.00
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, choice A	2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut at 48s. Long clear dull at 38s. Short clear dull at 38s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 44s 9d. Shoulders dull at 33s.
GRAIN—Corn—New mixed steady 5s 3½d. Wheat—Spring No. 2 old dull at 9s; new dull at 8s 7d; No. 1 white dull at 8s; new Western winter dull at 9s 1d.
FLOUR—Extra State dull at 12s.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.
BREADSTUFFS — Wheat — Winter, 8s 9d@9s 2d; spring, 8s 6d@8s 9d; No. 1 California, 9s 3d@9s 7d; No. California, 8s 9d@9s 1d. Corn—Lower.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 44s.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—3 p. m.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 3,700.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, 76s. American lard, 44s. Bacon—Long clear, 38s; short clear, 38s.
LONDON, Sept. 5—REFINED PETROLEUM—6½@6½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—31s 9d.
The following were received at the Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—12 m.—Wheat firm. Corn dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, not much doing. Corn unchanged. Weather—Wheat and corn, fine.
For the United Kingdom and Continent, wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull. Weather in England fine. Pork dull at 75s. Lard dull at 44s 6d. Bacon—L. C. dull at 38s; S. C. dull at 38s 6d. Cheese, 51s 9d. Beef, 88s. Tallow, 40s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn, not much doing. Country markets for wheat quiet.
LONDON, Sept. 5.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm. Corn dull and lower. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn, cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn—None offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Paris—Wheat and flour rather easier. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 610,000 qrs; corn, 54,000 qrs. Weather in England showery. Stocks at principal ports—Wheat and flour heavy, but corn light.
MIDDLESBROUGH, Aug. 21.—IRON—The iron market was firmer today than last Tuesday, and there was a better tone noticeable. Shipments of pig-iron have improved, and amounted to over 27,000 tons for the week. A larger Continental and Scotch demand is experienced. No. 3 iron is not very plentiful; hence more money was asked than last Tuesday, and No. 3 was firmly quoted by merchants at 38s for present delivery, while makers asked 38s 3d to 38s 6d. There is some improvement in demand, although no considerable transfer of iron is taking place, the merchants doing the chief part of the business. No. 3 is offered for forward delivery at about 38s 3d warrants, and sellers 38s; buyers about 3d less. Messrs. Connal's stock is 72,491 tons, a reduction of 523 tons during the week. The steel-rail trade is dull, but there have lately been some good shipments. Manufactured iron unchanged in price, and producers busy. Bars, 5 15s@5 17s 6d; angles, 5 12s 6d; ship-plates, 5 5s, less commission.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter wheat further gave way materially, graded stock for prompt delivery yielding for the day about 1c, and closing unmistakably weak; and No. 2 red wheat on the option list about 1@1¼c a bu, and leaving off barely steady; business very moderate for prompt delivery, shippers buying very reservedly, and mostly of ungraded red; cable advices discouraging to the export interest; spring wheat declined 2@3c a bu on a very limited inquiry, though the offerings, even for early arrival, were on a restricted scale. A moderate business reported in the way of ocean grain-freights contracts in the local market, embracing by steam, for Liverpool, grain at 5d; Glasgow, 6d; Marseilles, private terms; Antwerp, 4½d; Rotterdam, 13c, and for Lisbon a charter of an Italian bark, hence on private terms. Sales, included Nos. 1 red quoted at closing at $1.31 in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.15@1.15¼ in elevator, $1.15¾@1.16¾ afloat and delivered, closing at $1.15¾ asked; also about 15 lots of No. 2 red in elevator, No. 2 red, to arrive soon, $1.14½; No. 2 white at $1.05; No. 1 Duluth spring, hard, to arrive in October, at $1.24; No. 2 Chicago spring offered at $1.07½; No. 2 red futures: October, $1.15¾@1.17¼, closing $1.15¾ bid; November, $1.17¼@1.19¼, closing $1.18 bid; December, $1.19@1.21¼, closing $1.19¾ bid; January, $1.23, closing $1.22; February, $1.25@1.25¾, closing $1.25¾. Corn moderately active for prompt delivery, opening rather more steadily, but through the late afternoon breaking sharply, under a renewed pressure to realize, which led to a decline of about ½c a bu, closing heavily; No. 2 regular inspection, afloat and delivered, 62@62½c, closing at 62c asked afloat, and in elevator in lots at 61@62½c, closing at 61½c; do in store in lots at 61@62½c, closing at 62c (last bid); to arrive soon, 61½c; No. 2 white, 69@69½c, closing 69½c bid; elevator lots, 70c; decline for No. 2 futures: September 60½@61½c, closing 61½c; October, 59¾@61½c, closing 60½c; November, 59¾@60¾c, closing 60¼c; December, 59¾@60¾c, closing 60¼c; January, 59@60c. Oats a more urgent request for early delivery and quoted stronger, gaining for the day about ½@¾c a bu, though leaving off irregular; sales included No. 1 white in elevator quoted at 40c bid; No. 2 white in elevator at 38½@38¾c, mainly at 38½c, closing asked, and delivered, 38½c; No. 2 futures: September, 33@33½c, closing 33½c; October, 30½@34½c, closing 34½c asked; November, 33¾@34c, closing December, 30½@30¾c, closing 30¾c asked; Rye more sought after; prime Western afloat at 74c bid and 75c asked; to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, at 69½c bid and 70c asked, though at the outset 74,000 bu were placed at 69¾c.
PROVISIONS—A further and serious decline noted in hog products, the offerings of which have been more urgent, without stimulating business for prompt delivery, though Western steam lard, in the option line, has been much more active. Western mess pork in very moderate request for early delivery, leaving off at $15.00@15.25 for ordinary brands and down to $17.50 for unprejudiced. Limited inquiry noted for cut meats, even in a jobbing way, at easier prices, with pickled bellies in bulk at 8¾c for 14-lb and 8¾@9c for 12-lb average; pickled shoulders in bulk quoted at 6½c; pickled hams, 12¾@13¼c; smoked hams, 13½@14c; smoked shoulders, 7@7½c. Beef dull and lower. Tallow dull and weak, but clear, for December delivery at the West, $6.00, and 50 boxes sold. Western steam lard in fair demand for early delivery, partly for export, but in the main at a reduction of 20c per 100 lbs, closing at $6.35@6.40 for cornet grades. Futures: September, $6.40, closing $6.35 bid; October, $6.30@6.40, closing at $6.30 bid; November, $6.10@6.15, closing at 26.10 bid; December, $6.00@6.05, closing at $6.00@6.05; year, $6.00@6.15, closing at $6.05; January, $5.90@5.95, closing at $5.95. Butter dull and weak at 20@25c for Western creamery, 23@28c; Western dairy, 20@22c; Western factory, 18@19c; Elgin, 28c. Cheese dull and weak at 10@12½c for Western factory, 12½@13c; part skims, 8@9c; full skims, 3@4c. Eggs dull and weak at 19@20c for Western.
PETROLEUM.
OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 5.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.07¾ and closed $1.08¾; highest, $1.08¾; lowest, $1.07¾; sales, 2,228,000 bbls; clearances yesterday, United, 64,877; Tidewater, 12,078; runs for Sept. 1, 2, and 3, United, 114,150; Tidewater, 9,822.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates closed firmer, $1.08¾; refined, 7½@7¾c. Philapelphia delivery.
BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 5.—PETROLEUM—Crude oil firm; total runs Tuesday, 50,084 bris; total shipments, 78,953; charters, 54,714; clearances, 2,906,000. United Pipe Line certificates opened at $1.07¾ and closed at $1.08¾; highest price, $1.08¾; lowest, $1.07¾.

WHISKY.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 5.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 5.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 38c.

STRIKING A GEYSER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 3.—Two negroes who were digging a well in the rear of the premises of the Brush Electric Light Company, on Johnson street, were startled by a sudden spurt of boiling water over their persons, and confidently believed for a moment that they had penetrated the regions of his satanic majesty. One of them was probing the loose sand with a shovel, and the other was sitting on the ground at the bottom of the well, resting, while he munched a piece of bi ckberry pie. Suddenly a thin cloud of steam popped out from one side of the well, and following the steam came a trickling stream of water. Suspecting nothing, the man with the shovel planted one of his bare feet—toeless boots down in the puddle of water that quickly collected in a hollow on the bottom, and then, with a look of surprise and horror creeping over his face, he pulled his boiled toes out of the puddle, opened his mouth as widely as possible, and shouted: "Foh God, niggah, what's de mattah wi' dis water?" Scarcely had the words escaped him when the boiling liquid filled the hollow in which was sitting the other man eating pie. He dropped the pie, rolled his eyes, shut his mouth like a clam, and jumped three feet in the air. When he came down he landed in the same puddle and jumped again and yelled louder than before. He kept on jumping, in fact, until they were both rescued.
A. J. De Camp, the manager of the electric-light shops, and several of the workmen, went down in the bucket to investigate the matter. Mr. De Camp gives the following explanation of the singular occurrence. He says: About ten feet from the new well there stands a large well into which they blow off daily their boilers. The water in this well is of the highest possible temperature consistent with non-explosion. He thinks it has permeated the porous soil in the immediate vicinity, and in this way reached the new well. It has probably heated the ground at a depth of twenty feet, so that it remains constantly hot and charged with steam. This of itself would be sufficient to heat water passing through, even if that water were not intensely hot. Mr. De Camp ridicules the idea of a subterranean geyser, and says the water will cool off in a day or two.

FRUIT-EVAPORATING IN TENNESSEE.

[Chattanooga *Times*.]—It was only a few years since that our farmers could be persuaded to diversify their crops, and such a thing as shipping their products abroad was unknown to them. By degrees they began to ship fruit and truck, until now this point is regarded as one of the central shipping points in the South. The results have proved so satisfactory that they are rapidly acquiring every method for realizing the most out of their products. Fruit-evaporating is a case in point. Two years ago hardly a pound of fruit was evaporated in this entire section. Last year the evaporators were introduced and sold rapidly. This year fruit-evaporating has become an important industry. Mr. G. H. Jarnagin, of this city, yesterday shipped 1,000 pounds of evaporated fruit to Chicago, which was sent him from Caperton's Landing by Mr. King. Mr. King will evaporate several thousand bushels. He realizes from 45 to 60 cents per bushel for apples. Others are engaged in evaporating peaches, and the majority of fruit-men are familiarizing themselves with the process and propose to dispose of all their surplus products in this manner.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 5.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Howard street and Western super, $3.25@3.75; extra, $4.00@5.00; family, $5.25@6.00.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; closing dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.13@1.13¾; September, $1.13@1.13¾; October, $1.15@1.15¾; November, $1.17¼@1.17¾. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed, spot, 57¼@57¾c; October, 57¼@58¾c; November, 55c asked; November or December, new or old, 51@54½c. Oats firm; Western white, 36@38c; mixed, 33@35c. Rye quiet at 55@57c.
HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $15.00@15.00.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, $15.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and c ear-rib sides, packed, 5¾@5¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c; clear-rib sides, 9c. Hams, 13¾@15¼c. Lard—Refined, 10½c.
BUTTER—Steady; Western packed at 8@16c; creamery, 18@25c.
EGGS—Steady at 20c.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and easy; refined, 7¼@7¾c.
GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9@11c. Sugar quiet and steady. A soft, 8½c.
WHISKY—Fairly active and steady at $1.12@1.16½.
FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Per steamer dull; cotton, 5-32d; flour, 1s 3d; grain, 6½d.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,375 bris; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 300 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 447,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—FLOUR—Easier for top grades.
GRAIN—Wheat lower and very weak, with freer sellers: No. 2 red, $1.00¾ cash, $1.00¾ asked September, $1.02¾ October, $1.05¼ November, $1.07 bid December, $1.00¾ the year; No. 3 red, 93¾@95c, according to location. Corn very slow; 43¾@44c cash, according to location; 44¾c October, 41¾c November, 39¾c the year, 47¾c bid May. Oats better; inactive; 25¾@26¼c cash, 25¼@26c September, 26¼c bid October, 26¼@26¾c November, 25¼c the year. Rye slow; 48½c. Barley unchanged at 60@65c.
LEAD—Slow at $4.30 asked.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Firmer at 19@19½c.
CORN-MEAL—Dull at $1.10@1.15.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.
PROVISIONS—Pork lower; jobbing at $12.00@12.25. Bulk meats lower; long clear, 5c; short rib, 5½c; short clear, 6½@6¾c. Bacon quiet; long clear, 6½c; short ribs, 7¼@7½c; short clear, 8@8¼c. Lard nominal.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 74,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 4,000; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat active and 1c lower; No. 1 white, $1.10; No. 2 do, $1.01¼; No. 2 red, cash or September, $1.07; October, $1.08¾; November, $1.10¾; December, $1.12¾; January, $1.14¾; No. 3 red, $1.01; rejected, 93c. Corn—A shade better; dull; No. 2 cash, September, or October, 51c; rejected, 48c; no grade, 46c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 cash or September, 27½c; October, 27¾c; November, 28½c; December, 30c.
AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat active, but a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.10; No. 2 do, $1.01¼; No. 2 red winter, cash and September, $1.06; October, $1.07; November, $1.09; December, $1.11¾; January, $1.13¾; No. 3 red, $1.02; No. 4 do, 97c; rejected, 91c. Corn—Market dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2, cash, September or October, 50½c; rejected, 47½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, cash and September, 27½c; October, 27½c; November, 28¼c; December, 30c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 103,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat lower; 99@99c cash and September; 97¼c October; 95¼c November. Corn dull and nominal; sale for No. 3 offered at 45c; not sold. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firmer; 55¼c for No. 1; 54½c for No. 2. Barley lower; No. 2 October, 62c; extra No. 3 new, 49¼; old, 48.
PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $11.12 cash and October; $11.20 January. Lard—Prime steam, $7.05 cash and October; $7.70 January.
HOGS—Lower; $4.90@5.00.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged; 19@21c for choice creamery; 16@18c for dairy.
CHEESE—Dull and steady.
EGGS—Nominally unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 2,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—FLOUR—Winter grades in fair demand; spring firm; in good demand.
GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and closed dull; steamer elevator, $1.09; No. 2 red, $1.13¾ for fresh receipts; No. 1 red, $1.15¾; No. 2 red, September, $1.13¾@1.14; October, $1.15@1.15¾; December, $1.17¼@1.17¾; December, $1.18¾@1.19¼. Corn—Options opened firm, closed dull, except September, which continued firm; carlots quiet but firm: No. 3 white, 51½c; No. 2 mixed, 60@61c; steamer, 61½@62c; sail mixed, 62c; sail mixed, September, 60¾@60¾c; October, 59¾@60c; November, 59@60c; December, 59@59¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 36½c; rejected white, 29@32½c. No. 3 white, 33@34c; No. 2 do, 36½c; No. 1 do, 36½c.
PROVISIONS—Easier. Lard steady; steam, $8.02½.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—None.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—COTTON—Future deliveries up to 2 p. m. in good demand, resulting in larger sales than usual. They opened .04@.03c higher, and, after several fluctuations and downward sales before the third call .01@.03c above yesterday's closing quotations. September commenced selling at 10.17c and fell to 10.11c; January, which month closed yesterday at 10.46@10.47c, touched 10.50c on the decline and 10.48c. At the third call only 700 bales were sold; October, 10.21c; November, 10.27c; December, 10.33c; March, 10.52c; September 09; May, 10.61c; January, 10.49; February, 10.53c; April, 10.83c; May, 10.93c; June, 11.00; July, 11.21c. Futures closed weak; September, .05c lower; October, .03c lower than the close of yesterday, though heavier than the spot cotton firm and unchanged at 10½c for middling upland, with sales of 300 bales for export, 648 to consumers, 200 on speculation, and 300 delivered on contract.
GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 5.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 9 11-16c; low middling, closing at 9¾c; good ordinary, 9c; net receipts, 1,700 bales; sales, 1,800; stock, 21,725.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5.—COTTON—Quiet but firm; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9½c; good ordinary, 9c; net receipts, 1,200 bales; gross, 2,200; exports, coastwise, 6,370; sales, 24; stock, 46,569.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 5.—COTTON—Firm, 9¾c; receipts, 58 bales; shipments, 45; stock, 7,445; sales, none.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 9¾c; sales, 34 bales; receipts, 86; shipments, 62; stock, 4,650.

PETROLEUM.

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WHISKY.

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NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 5.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 38c.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

Roman Catholic Children of Atlanta Withdrawn from the Public Schools.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—Yesterday at high mass the Rev. Father Hennessy announced in the Catholic church here that on the morrow male children of Catholic parents should attend a school in the basement of the church, taught by the sisters, and that those who continued to send their children to the public schools should be deprived of the sacraments. In this school, he said, they would be saved from the demoralizing influences of the public schools. "Know, therefore," said he, "that all who shall send their children to other schools shall be forbidden the rites of the church while living, and deprived of Christian burial when dead." This morning fifty pupils hitherto attending the public schools reported at the sisters' school. There are about 200 such scholars altogether, and it is expected that by the end of the week all will have taken desks in the parochial schools. Hitherto the denominational question has not played an important part in the Georgia schools, due perhaps to the fact that in Savannah, Augusta, and other places where the Catholics are strong, by tacit understanding they have been permitted to use the schools and hold religious instruction after legal hours. The Catholics of Atlanta several years ago sought similar privileges, but were balked by the attitude of Senator Brown and Congressman Nathaniel Hammond, members of the Board of Education, who refused to agree to the subterfuge by which the State would be compelled to pay for religious instruction. Last year Bishop Gross issued an order that all girls should leave the public schools in Atlanta, and it was obeyed by all except one family. It is intended to make the breach more complete now, and to insist upon a division of the school fund, which they hope to gain by judicious combinations in local elections.

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NOTICE.

Saint Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until September 10th, 1883, for doing the work necessary for the erection of an Arched Culvert over Bassett Creek, on the property of the above company, Minneapolis. The amount of masonry will be about 2,680 cubic feet. Plans and form of contract may be seen, and copies of specifications and forms of proposal obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.
J. W. KENDRICK, Chief Engineer.
Room 14 Sample Block, Fourth-st. South, Minneapolis.

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As a PURE FRUIT STIMULANT, for the aged mentally and physically exhausted, careworn, or overworked, for delicate females, especially mothers, for those recovering from debilitating diseases, and as a means of reforming those addicted to an excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, it is unequaled in the whole range of medicines. Beware of imitations. SANFORD'S is the finest Ginger in the world, and, notwithstanding the high cost of its ingredients, is the cheapest family medicine. Sold everywhere.
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The MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE opens on Monday, Sept. 4th, 1883. Terms for the full Course of Lectures, $100. Address J. W. H. LOVEJOY, M. D., Dean, 900 Twelfth-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
THE SCHOOL OF LAW opens on Thursday, Oct. 4, 1883. Course of studies extended and rearranged. Faculty: Hon. R. T. Merrick, Hon. Jere M. Wilson, Judge W. A. Richardson (U. S. Court of Claims), Martin F. Morris, Ll. D., and J. J. Darlington, Esq. C. W. Hoffman, Ll. D., Dean. Terms, $80 per annum. Address SAML. M. YEATMAN, Esq., Secretary, 1425 New York-av., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 19. Primary department and higher department. Prepares boys for college, scientific school, and business life. The building has been enlarged and entirely refitted. Arrangements have been made that will secure perfect ventilation, and great attention will be given to the health and comfort of the pupils. For further information apply to JOHN J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN C. GRANT, 2101 Indiana-av.

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Springfield, Ill. A Family Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Full English and Classical Course. German Free. Thorough instruction given in music—Vocal and Instrumental. Painting in oil and water colors. Drawing from Life and Wood. Also Elocution and French. The 16th annual session will commence Sept. 12th. For catalogues apply to MISS BETTIE STUART HOLMES, Principal.

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Will open on Monday next, Sept. 10. The institution is conducted by Sisters of Mercy. Every opportunity for a thorough and refined education is afforded the pupils. For particulars address
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At Racine, Wis. Under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. Building and grounds ample and thoroughly equipped. Situation beautiful and unrivaled for healthfulness. Classical, Scientific, and Business Courses. Boys admitted at 10 years of age. First term, 1883-4, opens Sept. 13.
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103 and 105 ASHLAND-AV., CHICAGO.
For Girls and Young Ladies. Academic, College Preparatory, Intermediate, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Graduates admitted to Wellesley College without entrance examination. Fall term begins Sept. 19. MRS. A. E. BATES, Principal.

Kirkland School,
275 HURON-ST.,
Reopens Sept. 17. Boys' Department attached. Private omnibus from South Side.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, 23d year opens Sept. 12. Buildings new. Superior appointments. Civil engineering, Chemical, Collegiate, English Courses. Degrees conferred, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

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For Young Ladies, situated 11 miles from Chicago conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. For particulars apply to SUPERIORESS, Institute of Our Lady, Washington Heights, Ill.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.
54th year opens Sept. 12. Location, appointments, instruction unsurpassed. Music and Fine Art specialties. Number limited and select.
E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Prin., Jacksonville, Ill.

Higher School for Boys,
312 Chicago-av.
Term begins September 20. The master will be at the school building mornings after September 12.
Address L. N. FESSENDEN, 312 Chicago-av.

Morgan Park Military Academy.
A Select Family School for Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. Opens Sept. 11. For full information and catalogue send to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Prin., Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,
MORGAN PARK (near Chicago). Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies. For catalogue address Rt. THAYER, Ll. D., Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

Misses Grant's Seminary,
247 and 249 Dearborn-av., Chicago.
For Boarding and Day Pupils. 15th year begins Tuesday, Sept. 18th. Send for circulars.

Dearborn Seminary,
2141 CALUMET-AV.
The twenty-eighth year will open Wednesday, Sept. 19th. For further information apply at the Seminary or address Z. GROVER, Principal.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW,
CHICAGO, IL

THE MILITIA FUND.

Synopsis of Briefs in the Agreed Case to Be Tried Before the Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—The briefs in the agreed case to the Supreme Court have been prepared by the attorneys, and will be presented upon the assembling of the court. The petitioner is Capt. Brinkerhoff, of the Governor's Guard, of this city. The petition sets forth the facts concerning the levy and collection of the military tax, and shows that the whole amount of the tax collected and subject to distribution to the National Guard under the provisions of Sec. 2 of Art. 10 of the Military Code is in the custody of the State Treasurer. The fact that the Auditor transferred the money under Sec. 4 of the act of the last Legislature to the General Fund in the State Treasury is also recited, and the petitioner claims that the Auditor was not authorized by law to draw his warrant for the transfer of the money to the General Fund, but that on the contrary Sec. 4 only authorized him to draw his warrant for the transfer of so much as should remain after the payment of all claims legally due against the fund for the year ending June 30, 1883. The petition contains the provisions of the law in detail to show that the purpose was to distribute the amount raised by the tax pro rata among the militia, or to pay the actual expenses of the National Guard for the last fiscal year before the transfer of the unexpended balance was made. It asks the court to grant a writ of mandamus commanding the Auditor and Treasurer to restore the money to the military fund and to pay all warrants drawn against it for proper charges for expense accounts of the National Guard.

The answer to the petition is by the Auditor, who admits all the facts alleged and the provisions of law recited. He, however, claims that the act of May 30, 1881, providing that the funds should be paid only "upon presentation of the proper vouchers" repealed that portion of the act of May 28, 1879, which authorized the Governor and Adjutant-General to distribute three-fourths of the fund to the National Guard without regard to the expenses incurred. The answer also says that by the terms of Sec. 4 of the act of the last Legislature the Auditor was compelled to cover the balance not drawn on proper vouchers into the General Fund. The arguments in the case will be made by Attorney-General McCartney and Maj. Conolly.

MRS. HILL'S SUIT.

The Wife of a Sporting Man Who Was Convicted of Murder and Escaped from an Asylum Applies for Divorce.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—In the De Kalb Superior Court Mrs. Toccoa S. Hill has instituted suit for divorce against her husband, Samuel H. Hill. The story of this woman's life is full of romance of a readable sort. She married Samuel Hill, a well-known sporting man, when she was quite young, and it may be said quite handsome also. Hill was confiding and was away from home a great deal, while his wife was drifted into a whirlpool of gayety which, it is alleged, ruined her and several others, among them her husband. To make the story short, Sam Hill suspected that John Simmons, a prominent young man of Atlanta, was one of her frequent companions in nocturnal tours. He looked for Simmons and found him in the National Hotel taking a drink. "Draw, damn you. You've got to do it," said Hill, and with that he shot Simmons in the head, and he fell dead at his feet. Hill gave himself up, was tried and convicted, and on a recommendation to mercy was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Pending a motion for a new trial he was adjudged insane. He was sent to the asylum, and by unlocking numerous doors with a false key escaped to the outside, scaled the high wall, and fled. He has never been recaptured. His wife went to Panthersville, De Kalb County, where she has since lived. There is no reason why she should not have a divorce, and she will probably get it. This case, when tried several years since, brought to public view a large number of merchants and politician of the city who, it is alleged, by her beauty and fascinations forgot their standing in the community and family associations at home.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—Capt. W. W. Bush, of Lockport, N. Y., the first enrolled man in the War of the Rebellion on Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men, I ctured under the auspices of the Grand Army to a large audience this evening on "Battle, Hospital, and Prison Reminiscences of the War." In an interview after the lecture he said: "I enlisted the 15th day of April, 1861. I belonged to a militia company in New York and was the first man in the United States to enlist, and I have the documentary evidence. In thirty minutes after I signed twenty men followed suit, and we organized a company, went into Albany, and reported to Washington; I was made Captain of Company B., Thirty-eighth New York Regiment." He was captured and confined in Libby Prison, where he almost died of starvation. He is quite proud of his record as the first man to don the blue.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3261 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—P. Le R. Monroe, Druggist.
213 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
2057 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson Phillips, Druggist.
3160 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, HI. W. Buchman.
37 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., Branch.—Druggist.
CORNER OAKLEY BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
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338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
462 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
82 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—[F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
1354 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
822 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Ehrenzeig, Druggist.
661 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
382 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
2053 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—H. P. Hall, Druggist.
959 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plantz), German Pharmacy
NORTH DIVISION.
736 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
1005 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Yogeler, Druggist.
635 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
1744 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av., Frank Schraeg, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Forty-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE Small leather purse. Owner can get same by describing contents at Palmer House office.

LOST—MONDAY, FROM NO. 2 BURton-place—A silver skye terrier answering to the name of Jep. Five dollars reward, with no questions asked, is offered for his return.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business. Hours 9 to 8. Call or write.

LULU ST. JOHNS, NATURAL CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer at 159 West Madison-st., Room 5. Call and see her.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY AND basement, octagon stone-front residence for suburban residence; might take drug-store. N 27, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HARvard Fountain Pen; a new principle; uses an ordinary pen; preserves character of handwriting. Address B. W. & B. S. CHILD, 61 Federal-st., Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—"JESSIE HUNTER": Send address where Harry can see you to N 99, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3824 JOHNSON-PLACE, BEtween Langley and Vincennes-av., 2-story frame on brick cellar; street being paved; assessments all paid; $2,500.

3147 Dearborn, good frame house, 12 rooms, 3-story barn; a desirable place; cheap.

3021 South La Salle, new brick cottage, 5 rooms, closets, etc., well built and well finished.

85 West Twenty-second, 2-story frame store front, with barns; rent, $480; price, $5,000.

86 Hastings-st., 2-story frame, 12 rooms; cottage in rear; rent, $450; price, $5,000.

M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. THE HOUSE AND LOT MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER. MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

This paper is devoted to real-estate interests, and contains a choice list of property for sale in the city or vicinity. Also plats of our various subdivisions.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE corner lot and cash for small farm 20 to 30 miles from Chicago. HENRY WHIPPLE, 157 E. Madison.

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT RESIdence, with lot 62 feet front, on Dearborn-av., $45,000. Beautiful place at Kenwood, with new house and large lot, $20,000. Prairie-av., choice place, $18,000.

PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.: Parties looking for residence or investments in any part of the city are respectfully invited to address us by letter or otherwise.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — CENTRAL BUSINESS property, well rented, $148,000, $60,000, $45,000.

PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, near Eighteenth-st., with lot 50x176 ft., $18,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, with lot 21x180 ft., and brick barn, $9,000.

INDIANA-AV.—A first-class modern house, with lot 50x180 ft.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV.
145—Elegant 3-story brick, $16,000.
185—2-story and basement brick, $10,000.
50 feet, west front, near Taylor-st., $12,000.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—BARGAIN —3-story brick residence near Twenty-fourth-st., $7,000; all assessments paid. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—2-STORY and basement brick, north of Twenty-fourth-st., east front, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 24x65. This house is now occupied by the owner and is a real home in a choice location. $15,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR FOUR 3-STORY and cellar new brick houses, finished in hardwood, stairs carpeted and location desirable, on Ellis-av., near Forty-third-st.; will sell at a bargain to parties wanting a nice home. C. W. BROWN, 140 Lake-st., or 4324 Greenwood-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORners in chicago, being 150 feet front on Clark-st. by 130 on Harrison. This property is held on a school lease, and pays 8 per cent net on the amount invested. JAS. GOODRICH, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 80x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 256 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front; price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4-STORY OFFICE BUILDing on Washington-st., near La Salle-st. For particulars apply to MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—BARGAIN —Lot 50x125 near Thirty-second-st., $30 per foot. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$5,000 CASH BUYS LOT ON Third-av., opposite new Western Indiana passenger depot. Address N 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—99X178 FEET, SOUTHeast corner of Market and Jackson-sts.; also southwest corner, 99x134. Apply at Room 30, 113 East Adams-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—THE BLOCK OF 8 TWOstory and basement brick houses, corner Marshfield-av. and York-st.; well rented to May next; a good investment; will sell separately if wished.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — 23 PARK-AV., FINE 8 house, brick barn, at a bargain; possession at once. HENRY WHIPPLE, 157 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—150X143 ON CENTRE-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.—Will sell separate lots if desired. We invite the attention of builders to this desirable property, as it is one of the best for improvement in the market.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOT ON Park-av., clear. T. K. FISHER, 6, 8 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 50 ACRES E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 34, fronting Halsted-st. and ending at Harrison; owner wishes to make a quick sale, and will sell at a low figure.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—64 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard east of California-av.; all assessments paid in full; a good investment for cash. Price authorized to sell at.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—94 FEET ON WASHINGton-boulevard, west of California-av.; we want a cash offer for it today.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONEfront houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; location on Polk, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NO. 134 PARK-AV., JUST east of Lincoln-st.—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms; all in first-class order; possession at once; bright neighborhood. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., CORNER York-st., 100x165 feet.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
$5,250.
NO. 500 HURLBUT-ST., NEAR BELDEN-AV., AND LINCOLN PARK.

Two stories and basement brick residence; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor; furnace and modern conveniences; owner in New York and makes this low price to sell quick; look at it today.

E. S. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—28X116 ON NORTH STATEst., between Superior and Chicago-av.; will be sold for much under its real value as owner is about leaving town; make a cash offer for it.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICEST corner lot for a gentleman's residence in all Chicago; North Side; unobstructed view of Lincoln Park and the lake; 165 feet on the front. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Honore Building.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NORTH of Division-st., 49½x150, west front. Cash offer wanted. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 600 DIVISION-ST., near Lake-Shore drive—2-story brick, with basement finished for laundry; D.-H. and S. on first floor; nine rooms; possession at once; price $6,000; terms easy.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, sewerage, and modern conveniences; choice lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN P. BARTLETT, 31 Otis Block, No. 125 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—ORCHARDst., near Wrightwood-av. The most desirable lots in the market at moderate prices, one block from Clark-st. cars; 30 minutes' ride from Court-House. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY D. HENRY SHELDON, 161 La Salle-st., Room 46:
A large elegant brick residence on lake shore at Kenwood, barn, beautiful grounds.
Also several best residence lots in Cook County.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—35, 40, 100 feet on finest avenue (a corner), south of Sixty-third-st.; must be sold at once. Great bargain. MEADOWCROFT BROS., bankers, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE ACRES AT Irving Park, on boulevard, two blocks east of depot; in ½-foot lots or all together. Apply at Room 25 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—AT PULLMAN—ONE HUNdred and Eleventh-st., near State, handsome cottage and lot, with well and cistern; very cheap. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—A FARM of 160 acres with buildings, 14 miles from Court-House, Town of Lake, partly cultivated. Inquire at 261 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 34 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days.

IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—WE ARE authorized to sell the "Judd property" in lots; there is nothing better in Hyde Park; plat at our office. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 37 Portland Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — 240 ACRES 108 MILES west of Chicago on C. B. & Q. R. R., improved, for $11 per acre; also 640, improved, for $11 per acre, worth $50. I. B. DODGE, Walnut, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, $20,000 to $40,000 of improved South Side property, north of Twenty-second-st. L. A. GILBERT, Room 18, 116 Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—2 SECOND-HAND HORIzontal tubular boilers; 48 inches diameter by 16 feet long; each containing 61 3-4 inch flues, together with mud-drums; steam drum, full fire-front, safety-valve, steam valve and connections, and all castings complete for setting same. Eighth National Watch Co., 76 Monroe-st.

GRATE BARS—HEAVIEST ALL DAY fires! No clinkering with any kind of coal! Store steam guaranteed. Rocking Grate Bar Co., 45 Franklin-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT BAUER'S WAREROOMS, 156 and 158 WABASH-AV., Are now on exhibition a number of the finest pianos ever brought to this city, selected by Mr. Bauer himself while in New York. These instruments have been purchased at

LOW FIGURES,
and will be sold at
UNUSUAL BARGAINS!

Don't fail to visit our large establishment and factory at 156 and 158 Wabash-av.

Pianos at lowest prices and monthly installments.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS! Must be and WILL BE sold to make room for new arrivals.

Several KNABE, KRANICH and BACH, McCAMMON, LIGHTE, and others.

These are positive bargains, all warranted, and will be sold on monthly installments.

Call before they are sold.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT pianos are foremost and best. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full of tone, constructed to endure; used in leading musical colleges East and West. Can be found only at warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

IN ADDITION
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MANUFACTURE OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS,

We have a number of second-hand instruments for sale at low prices and on easy payments.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
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LITTLE GIANT STECK UPRIGHT piano; the smallest and most powerful 7⅓-octave in existence. 268 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.—
New organs to rent.
Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments.
Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
FOR SALE OR RENT
On Monthly Payments.
One year's rent allowed if purchased.
C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
SECOND-HAND PIANOS

of standard makes. Also, a few left of the Bankrupt Stock Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross at a great sacrifice. Call and examine before purchasing.

C. J. WHITNEY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS
PIANOS.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS
In the city at the new warerooms of

C. J. WHITNEY,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.,
General Wholesale Agent for Chickering & Sons.

THE MATCHLESS VOSE & SON'S pianos; established 1851; over 15,000 now in use, and give perfect satisfaction; prices reasonable; payments easy. Warerooms, 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

WE ARE NOW ABLE TO FILL ALL orders for our new
STYLES OF
PIANO STOOLS,
At prices that defy competition.
Dealers and agents can have catalogue and price-list sent on application.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

WE OFFER SECOND-HAND PIANOS of standard make, taken in exchange for Hazelton, at great bargains, some of which are as good as new; also new instruments at low prices for cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Company, CHURCH & LOE, Managers, 188 Wabash-av.

$10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A FIRSTclass new or second-hand piano; get prices at warerooms, 276 West Madison-st. A. SCHAAF & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VALUABLE AND LUCRATIVE business for sale; secured by patents. Good and sufficient reasons for selling. Apply to A. PARSONS, 156 La Salle-st., basement.

BARGAINS—FIVE POOL AND ONE parlor billiard table cheap for cash or partly time; also good saloon outfit. 283 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE A BOARDING-HOUSE, lease, and furniture on Adams-st.; will sell successfully for two years; first-class in every particular; 2-story brick barn connected; cause for leaving ill-health. Address O 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES; best business; doing good business; the best location on Blue Island-av.; this is a splendid opportunity; going in other business. G 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A TEN-room house, seven rooms paying $138; rent $70 per month; South Side; sickness and inability to care for it cause of selling; beautifully furnished; price, $1,700, part down, balance monthly. Address for five days N 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES, for cash; this is a good chance to do a business; established eight years. G 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; FINE location; will invoice about $800; doing a good business. G 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A POULTRYyard in city limits, all ready for business. Must be sold at once. Address or call, 746 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY AND FANcy goods stock in fine location; doing good business; first-class reputation; best better stand on West Side; with rooms. G 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF STATIONERY, music; fine selection of all kinds of goods pertaining to the business; old stand. G 67, Tribune.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

STORES AND ALL GOOD BUSINESS places wanted; bargains for cash buyers. "Business-Chance Office," 177 South Clark-st., Room 6.

TO CAPITALISTS—AN OPPORTUNIty for a party with from $15,000 to $25,000 in cash is offered to secure stock in one of the best manufacturing establishments in the Northwest. Satisfactory reasons for selling will be given. Only principals will be interviewed. The fullest investigation invited. Address N 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BAKERY FULLY equipped for business and splendidly located; rent low. Apply at 152 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE AN interest in a new improved check-rower, patented Aug. 28, 1883, or will sell territory to parties who wish to manufacture. For further information address J. M. ROBERTS, Paris, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be redeemed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS, $50 TO $1,000, loaned on furniture, pianos, and other chattels without removal or publicity; rates reasonable. Rooms 74 & 75, 167 Washington; over Preston & Kean's.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn, Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison, Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—400 SHARES Pine Tree Gold and Silver Mining Co.; 1,500 shares Ready Pay Gold and Silver Mining Co., of Colorado. Call or address C. R., St. Charles Hotel, 15 and 17 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $4,000 and upwards upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WE LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 123 East Randolph-st.

$250—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $4,000, and other sums to loan on real estate at 6 and 7 per cents. B. B. DE YOUNG & CO., 83 Washington-st., basement. Building loans made.

$25,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT on central improved property. Apply to JOHN W. MARSH, 115 Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A COUPE, FALLING FRONT AND back, cheap; side-bar and end-spring top buggies. E. D. MORSE, livery, 804 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG CARriage horse. Apply to J. W. BROOKS JR., 58 and 60 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FINE COMBINED SADdle and driving horse, 8 years old, dark bay color, weighs 1,100 pounds, fine blaze, mane and tail, will go either single or double, on either side, kind and gentle, anybody can ride or drive him anywhere. Price $250. Owner has no use for him. Address N 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FAMILY OR coupe horse; large, fine looking; good traveler; sound; $250. Address N 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE BUGGY HORSE that lady can drive. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 530 Monroe-st.

WANTED — A TWO-WHEEL ROADcart, also single and double harness, in good order. E. D. MORSE, livery, 804 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

NOTICE—OLD FURNITURE POLISHed equal to new of evenings at the house very low. Polish for sale. Address N 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A VERY FINE BROWN stone house; new and complete in every particular, and beautifully located; carpeted throughout with body Brussels, most of them new in May last, which will be sold at a great bargain; this is a rare chance. For further particulars call or address J. A. M., 141 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3735 JOHNSON PLACE—10-room brick, nice order; 726 Bowen-av., 6 rooms, with barn; 4627 State-st., 6-room flat; 14 Twenty-sixth-st., 5-room flat; 2339 Wabash-av., 5-room flat.

A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., 3-story and basement brick; a very fine house; 13 rooms. If desired will sell furniture. Call between 10 and 12 and 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY marble-front house at 222 Thirty-seventh-st., corner Stanton-av.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. A. WALSH, 114 State-st. Partridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—The elegant 4-story marble-front house 1249 Michigan-av.; has all modern improvements; in first-class order. Inquire of Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near I. C. R. R. depot, a 14-room house fully furnished. Elegant location for boarders.

BURBANK & CO., 4 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE 3145 GROVELAND-av.; all modern improvements; two minutes from I. C. R. R. station; same distance from cars.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. NO. 3420 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3350 VERNON-AV., TEN rooms and laundry; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Apply at 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2 3-STORY AND CELLAR new brick houses, finished in hard wood; street paved and desirable location on Ellis-av., near Forty-third-st.; $30 per month. C. W. BROWN, 140 Lake-st., or 4324 Greenwood-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—PARTIES OCCUPYING part of large, handsome residence on West Side, most desirably located, every convenience, etc., would rent main house of 12 rooms, including kitchen on first floor, basement, laundry, cellar, etc., barn if desired. Rent reasonable to the right party if application is made at once. Address N 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—412 TO 422 LEAVITT-ST., new two-story and cellar stone-front houses; every improvement; price $35. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEment stone-front 78 North Sheldon-st., near Union Park; good terms to sale factory parties.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, 180 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOOMIS-ST., NEAR VAN Buren, 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms. Rent $26 per month from Oct. 1.

ERSKINE BROS., 161 La Salle-st. Room 46.

TO RENT—945 MONROE-ST.—2-STORY stone front; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor; every modern convenience; south frontage. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—428 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., 2-story and cellar stone-front house, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; sill in good order; good yard, etc. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, with finished mansard. No. 79 South Morgan-st. $25 per month.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 663 La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park; 12 rooms; $60. SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Honore Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished—A medium-sized house on prominent corner on Dearborn-av. Address N 53, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—WILMETTE—EIGHT-ROOM house and two-story barn. Large grounds; good order; low until May. J. C. DAVISON, 24 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THE RESidence and fine grounds of A. C. Ducat. Apply to C. F. GREY, President Inside and Lumber National Bank.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, hot and cold water, bathroom, convenient to cars, at Englewood. S. M. DUNNING, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 55.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE Irving and Belleville Apartment Buildings, on Division-st., near lake-shore drive. Each apartment contains 6 rooms, also bath, closets, butler's pantry, separate laundry, store-room, etc.; heated by steam; wood mantels, sideboard, refrigerator, gas fixtures, etc.; also janitor's service. T. H. TRAVER, 317 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE NEW FLATS 7 rooms each at 148 La Salle-av., with all the improvements; rent low to good parties. Inquire of D. J. GALLERY, 103 Washington-st.

TO RENT—38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR Cass, elegant rooms; bath with all improvements. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THOSE UNRIVALED flats in Hotel Saint Benedict, cor. Chicago-av and Cass-st., at low prices. KINSELLA, 154 LaSalle

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A GOOD 5-ROOM FLAT, 43 Twenty-fourth-st., near South Park-av., $30; a part of the furniture may be rented if desired.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOMS, FIRST and second floors, corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-third-st. WARREN & CO., 195 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1—ELEGANT new 7-room flats, 3337 Prairie-av., $30. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT AND COMPLETE flats in the Hyde, southeast corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.; latest laundry appliances; janitor carries coal, ashes, and garbage, cleans and lights halls, etc. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 863 WEST MADISONst., 6 rooms; rent $18.

F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT — ELEGANT FLAT OF 7 large and light rooms; modern improvements. 538 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 1238 WEST MADIson-st., 7 rooms; rent $22.

F. A HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT 491A VAN Buren-st.; also new papered 4-room flat rear of 495 Van Buren-st., $16; cheap. Call to see owner.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE NEW 6-room flats, bath, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, gas-fixtures, etc., Forrestville, on Michigan-av., $25 and $27.50. W. C. DOW, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 1612 WABASH-AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, in one of the most desirable residence localities. House having been newly carpeted and furnished, and possessing all the latest improvements, offers to discriminating parties exceptionally furnished apartments rarely met with at reasonable prices.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, WELL-KEPT rooms in the Giles, Bro. & Co., 286 Wabash-av., during the Exposition or permanently; also a large, very pleasant family furnished suite, to unexceptionable parties only.

TO RENT—SUITE OF BEAUTIFUL front rooms in "The Masury"; every appointment first-class. 192 Michigan-av., Flat H.

TO RENT—NICE SQUARE ROOM AND hall-room, furnished, with every modern convenience. 2205 Groveland-av. References exchanged.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY-FURnished front rooms, with refusal for the winter; very reasonable; all conveniences. Apply at second floor to-night. 1544 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, and parlor unfurnished, except carpet. 2248 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms; also, fine suit for three gentlemen. Apply at 505 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BASEMENT floor, unfurnished. Inquire on premises, 2521 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2125 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURnished and unfurnished rooms. References.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN A PRIvate family, a front alcove, with gas, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; also rear room with same accommodations. Reference required. 3306 Wabash.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, PARLOR FLOOR. 1615 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — 15 ELDRIDGE COURT, elegantly furnished room suitable for two gentlemen; also, hall bedroom; gas and bath; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—A NEW AND HANDSOMEly furnished suite of rooms; also unfurnished rooms. 2057 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV. —Handsomely furnished double and single rooms.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. Boulevard Flat 6, 1434 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 1612 WABASH-AV., ELEgant parlor floor unfurnished; reasonable terms.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS NICEly furnished; also cottages to rent. Inquire at 3519 Lake-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT and back room. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT — FIN